

A HANDBOOK OF HARDY FRUITS
MORE COMMONLY GROWN
IN GREAT BRITAIN



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HARDY FRUITS

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GREAT BRITAIN

v. 2

STONE AND BUSH FRUITS,
NUTS, ETC.

BY
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INTRODUCTION.

THE completion of the second and last volume of this work gives me an opportunity to thank my friendly critics for their remarks on the first volume.

I have also to thank all those who have been good enough to help me by sending material for my trials and records of the early history of varieties.

I would point out that with a few exceptions I have grown and studied all the fruits herein described at Allington. Where I could not obtain an old variety, or be sure of the authenticity of a name, I have quoted the original description, and all such cases, not more than a dozen, are duly noted. The varieties included are therefore all distinct and are as far as I can ascertain under their original names.

It is easy to make a large collection of descriptions by quoting from other authors but such works tend to confuse nomenclature rather than clarify it; nothing short of growing the plants side by side and comparing their characters over a series of years can clear up doubtful identities.

EDWARD A. BUNYARD.

Allington,
Maidstone.



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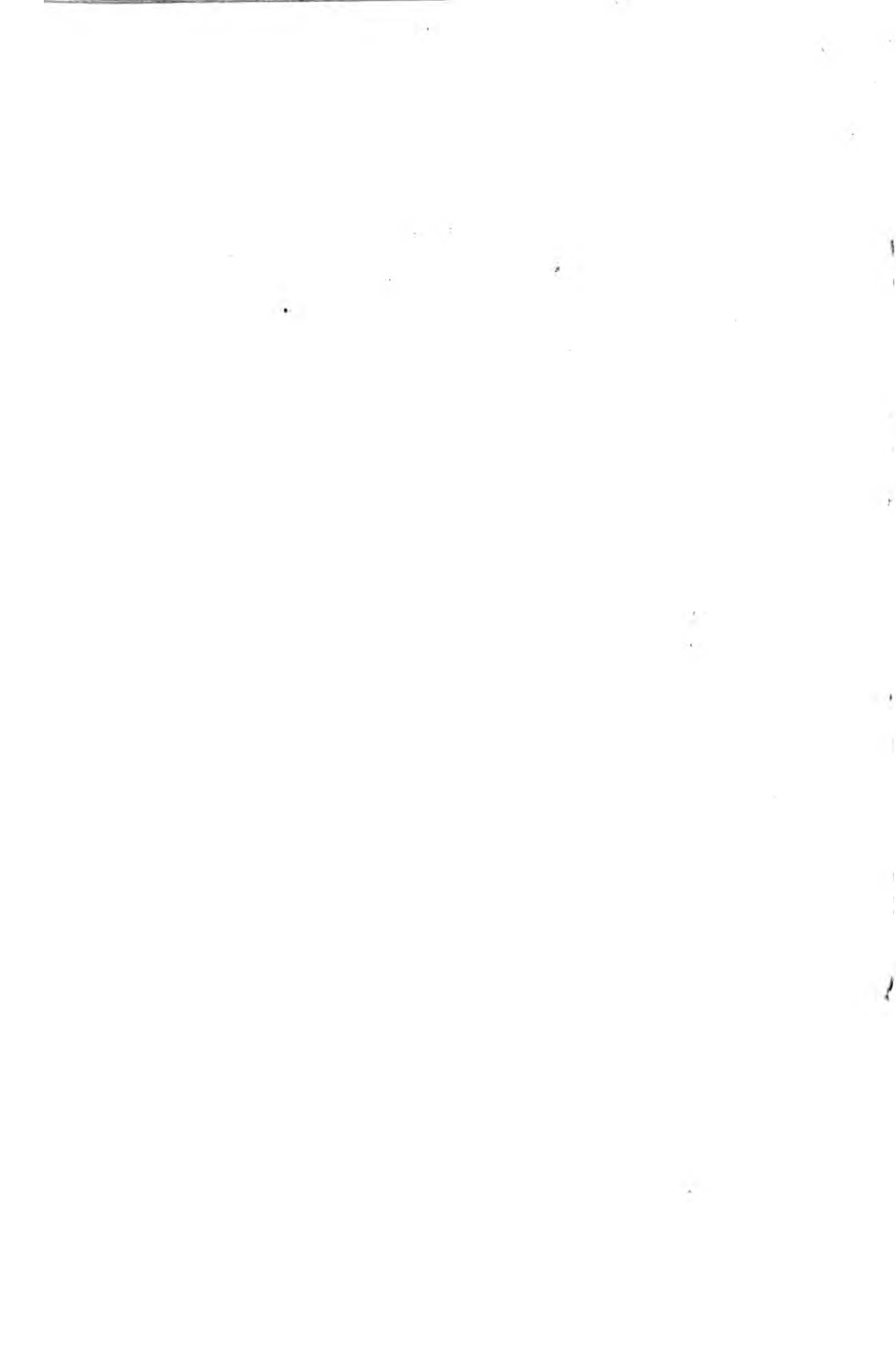
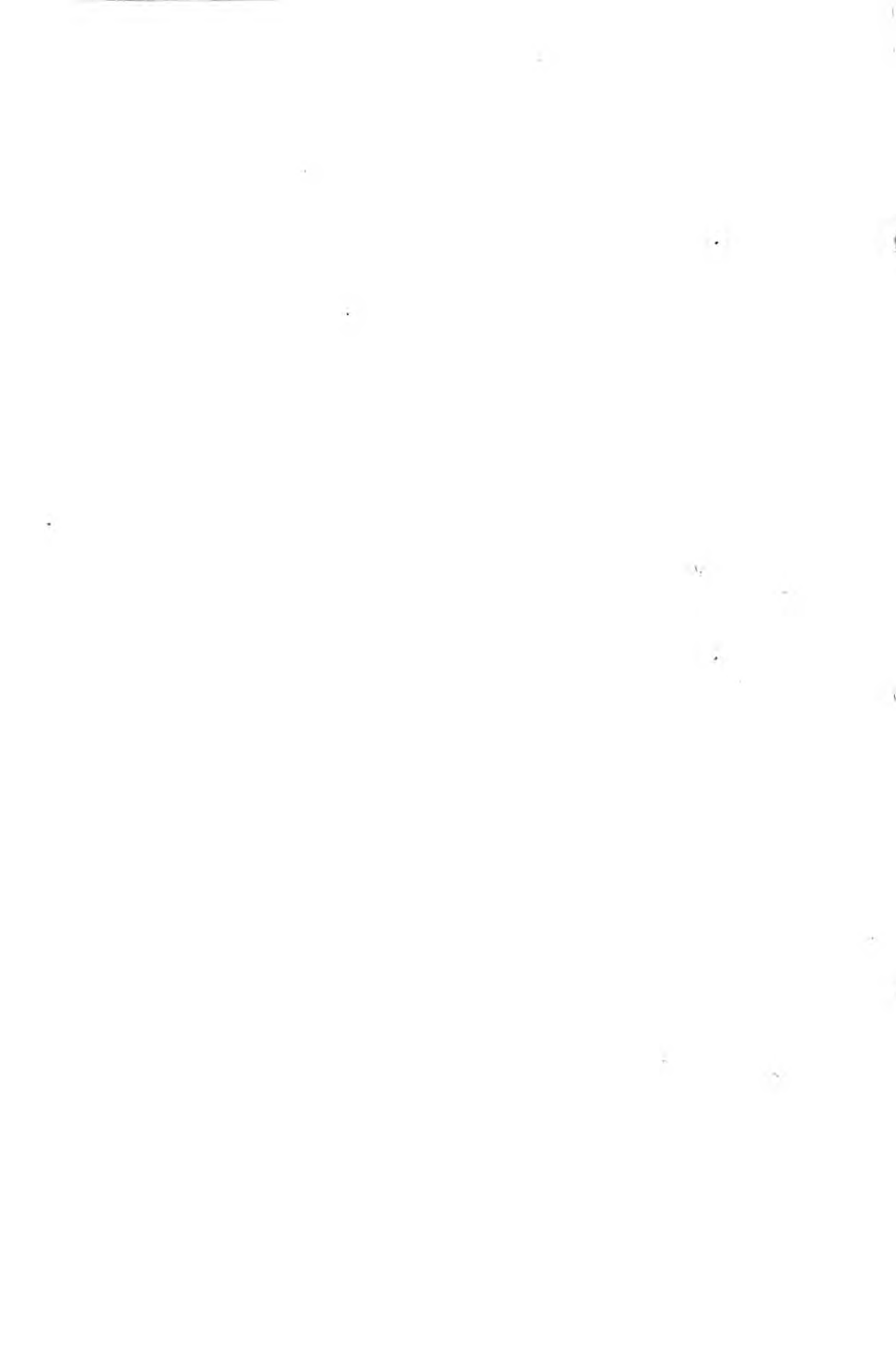


TABLE OF WORKS REFERRED TO.

To the list of works on p. 9 of Vol. I. the following must be added :

ABBREVIATION :

<i>Brook.</i>	"Pomona Britannica." G. Brookshaw. 1812.
<i>Goeschke</i>	"Die Haselnuss." Berlin, 1887.
<i>Lyons</i>	"Pomologie de la France," 1863 and onwards.
<i>Maund. Bot. Gard.</i>	"The Fruitist " (Volume containing Fruits) of Maund's Botanic Garden. No date.
<i>Maurer</i>	"Maurer Stachelbeerbuch." Stuttgart, 1913.
<i>Meilleur Fruits</i>	"Les Meilleur Fruits." 1907. Lyon.
<i>New York</i>	"The Peaches (Cherries, Grapes, Plums) of New York." U. P. Hedrick and others, various dates recent.
<i>Poiteau</i>	"Pomologie Française." 4 Vols. 1846.
<i>Pom. Belg.</i>	"Annales de Pomologie Belge et Etrangère." 8 vols. Bruxelles, 1853-60.



APRICOTS.

ANGOUMOIS. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1878-9. Small, late July, round to oval, suture marked. Colour, yellow-orange with a strong carmine flush and darker dots. Flesh, red orange, very sweet and highly flavoured. Stone, rather small, round oval, plump, kernel sweet. Leaves, medium, oval, long point. Flowers, large, white, rather early. Fertility, good. Origin, probably from Anjou as its name indicates. Recorded in 1690.

Aveline : *see Breda.*

Blenheim : *see Shipley's.*

BREDA. *L. Pom. Brit.*, III., 146. F., Aveline ; (Hollande). Medium, mid-August, round, flattened each end, often a little compressed on the sides, suture rather deep. Colour, rich orange with a dark brownish red flush. Flesh, orange, tender, fairly good and sweet. Stone, free, round, kernel sweet. Growth, moderate, very fertile. Leaves, roundish oval, really more spear head shaped, finely pointed serrate. Origin, according to Miller this came originally from Africa (through Tradescant ?) but imported into England from Breda ; Hogg thinks our Breda cannot be this as Miller describes it as large. It was however large in Miller's day compared with the other varieties then cultivated. A hardy variety fruiting occasionally as a standard in warm situations.

Brussels : *see Common.*

COMMON. F., Commun.; (Brussels, Roman). Medium, early August, oblong oval, a little flat sided with a narrow and deep suture, of which one side is larger. Colour, rather pale yellow to orange yellow on sunny side, which has dots or splashes of red-brown. Flesh, pale yellow, of inferior flavour. Stone, oblong, rather flat. Leaves, rather small, roundish oval. Growth, slender. Fertility, fair. Origin, a very old variety which may go back to Roman times. Not now worth growing.

Commun : *see Common.*

De Syrie : *see Kaisha.*

EARLY MOORPARK. Large, mid-July, roundish oval, often a little flattened on the sides, suture deep. Colour, light apricot with a strong flush, and darker mottlings. Flesh, orange, fine texture, very rich. Stone, oval, kernel bitter. Leaves, fairly large, roundish heart shape, bluntly pointed, very finely serrate. Leroy makes this a synonym of d'Alexandrie, but the variety grown in England under this name is quite distinct.

Esperen : *see Large Early.*

FROGMORE EARLY. Small, early to mid-July, round, slightly flattened. Colour, rich apricot with a mottled red flush. Flesh, deep orange, very melting and of excellent flavour. Stone, small, kernel bitter. Leaves, roundish oval, short pointed, finely serrate. Origin, raised at the Royal Gardens, Frogmore (Royal \times Large Early) by Mr. Jones about 1875. Valuable for its earliness.

Grosse Frühe : *see Large Early.*

HEMSKERK. Fairly large, early August, conical, but a little flattened in appearance but not in measurement, height and breadth being equal, suture rather

deep. Colour, pale yellow with red blotches. Flesh, fine golden yellow; very sweet and rich. Stone, medium, Kernel bitter. Leaves, oval, medium size, short thick point, markedly serrate. Hogg says this is a variety of Moorpark, but I have not been able to trace its origin.

Hollande : *see Breda.*

Holubs Zucker : *see Sucré de Holub.*

KAISHA. *Verger*, VIII., 1. F., de Syrie ; G., von Syrien. Small, early August, roundish to oval, suture shallow and wide. Colour, rather pale, dotted with crimson. Flesh, pale yellow, transparent, of excellent flavour. Stone, elliptical, kernel sweet. Growth, moderate. Leaves, round, short tip, finely crenate or serrate. Flowers, large, petals overlap. Origin, sent in 1842 from Aleppo to England by Mr. Barker, British Consul and friend of Lady Hester Stanhope. The name is probably derived from Caissi, the Turkish word for Apricot.

Kleine Weisse Frühe : *see White Apricot.*

LARGE EARLY. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, III., 142. F., Esperen ; G., Grosse Frühe. Large, mid-July, oblong, sides compressed, suture deep, usually a projecting nipple. Colour, orange with slight red flush. Flesh, very dark, juicy and fairly good. Stone, oval, flat, kernel bitter. Leaves, large, oval, markedly tapering to petiole, finely serrate. Flowers, late, small. Origin, this was introduced to England about the middle of the last century, but was apparently grown in Germany some fifty years before. Of interest as the first early large fruited variety. A very good cropper. Probably the Esperen of Leroy, but not the variety figured in "Les Meilleurs Fruits."

LUIZET. *Verger*, VIII., 4. Medium to large, end July, evenly rounded each end. Colour, bright orange,

with carmine flush and darker dots. Flesh, deep yellow, firm, sweet and rich. Growth, vigorous. Leaves, medium, round heart shape, with short point, finely serrate. Flowers, small. A hardy variety, its firm flesh suggesting its value for market. Raised in 1838 by M. Gabriel Luizet, Nurseryman at Ecully near Lyons, introduced in 1853.

Mish Mish : *see Musch Musch.*

MONTGAMET. Medium, late July, round, tapering to top, suture narrow. Colour, yellowish green, with a richer yellow on sunny side. Flesh, orange yellow, melting, delicate and sweet flavour. Fertility, moderate. Stone, large, plump, kernel sweet. Leaves, large, roundish oval, short tipped. Flowers, large, late. Origin, named after the village of Montgamé, near Chatellerault, France, where it was known before 1765. Much used in France for preserving.

MOORPARK. *Ned. Boom.* II., 1. Large, August, round, often slightly flattened, suture fairly deep. Colour, deep orange with brownish-red flush and darker dots. Flesh, orange, firm, juicy and of the best flavour. Stone, large, round, smooth and rather flat. Fertility, fairly good. Leaves, large, roundish oval, tapering to a thick point, boldly serrate. Flowers, large. Origin, introduced by Lord Anson, the famous Admiral, in 1760, and first fruited at Moor Park, Hertford. It is probable that the tree was raised from a seed of the Peach Apricot which at that time was new on the Continent, and which Moorpark much resembles. The most popular of all. Is apt to grow rather strongly in its earlier days, but root pruning will check this. There are apparently several sub-varieties of this in commerce and it is now difficult to say which is the original variety, but that above described I believe to be correct.

MUSCH-MUSCH. *Trans. R.H.S.*, 1835, 72. (Mish-Mish.) Small, end July, round, rather flattened, suture

deep. Colour, lemon-yellow to a red-orange on sunny side with occasional flush. Flesh, orange, transparent, very sweet and rich. Stone, quite round, winged at side. Growth, moderate. Leaves, oval, pointed, biserrate. Flowers, large, early. Fertile. A variety now little grown on account of its tender constitution. It was much grown in Egypt, and usually raised from seed, so descriptions given by various authors often differ in certain details. The name is derived from a Persian word, its Arab rendering being Mech-Mech.

NEW LARGE EARLY. F., Nouveau Gros Précoce. Large, mid-July, round oval. Colour, rather pale apricot, paler on shady side. Flesh, orange, melting, juicy and good. Fertility, good, usually a little before the original Large Early. Leaves, oval, bluntly pointed, finely serrate. Origin, raised by Mr. Rivers about 1873 from a seed of the Angoumois. This is valuable for its earliness and fertility.

Nouveau Gros Précoce : *see New Large Early.*

PÊCHE DE NANCY. *Ned. Boom.*, II., 1. Very large, end August, usually round, suture deep. Colour, apricot, with a deep red flush. Flesh, deep yellow, very rich, not turning mealy as some. Leaves, round, tapering to a sharp point, rather finely serrate. Flowers, early, medium size. Origin, probably raised at or near Nancy, France, and first recorded in 1755. This is often confounded with Moorpark, but is distinct. Recommended for trained trees, as it stands restriction better than many.

Roman : *see Common.*

POWELL'S LATE. Large, round, a little flattened at top, suture shallow ; cavity not deep. Colour, golden-yellow with red flushes and dots. Flesh, golden-yellow, rich, sweet, a little mealy. Stone, very large, round, perforated. Leaves, fairly large, almost crenate. Origin, undiscovered.

ROYAL. Medium to large, early August, oval, largest at base, suture wide and deep. Colour, rather pale yellow, dotted purplish-red on sunny side. Flesh, yellow, fine in grain, very juicy and aromatic. Growth good. Fertility, excellent. Stone, round and plump. Kernel, bitter. Origin, raised at the Royal Gardens of Luxembourg, Paris, by Hervey, the Director, in 1808, from a seed of *Pêche de Nancy*. It has the defect of ripening its fruits more quickly on one side.

ST. AMBROISE. Medium to fairly large, mid-August, oval, tapering markedly to stem, flattened each side, suture wide and shallow. Colour, rather pale yellow with rosy flush. Flesh, yellow, rather pale, sweet and with delicate aroma. Stone, oval, very large and flat, kernel bitter. Growth, vigorous. Fertility, moderate. Leaves, large, oval, on a very long petiole, sharply serrate. Flowers, medium size, opening early. Origin, undiscovered. Probably Italian, as it seems to have been first recorded at the School of Horticulture in Florence.

SHIPLEY'S. (Blenheim.) Medium, early August, roundish-oval, a little flattened each side. Colour, deep yellow, with a few dark red dots. Flesh, orange, very juicy, flavour good. Stone, nearly round, free, kernel bitter. Leaves, markedly oval, ending in a thick point, finely serrate. Raised by Miss Shipley, daughter of a gardener to the Duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim, before 1830. Now largely grown in California for canning.

SUCRÉ DE HOLUB. G., Holubs Zucker. Medium to fairly large, early August, round with a tendency to a point and a little compressed, suture marked. Colour, pale yellow, with red flush and dottings. Flesh, pale yellow, very melting, sweet and well-flavoured. Growth, vigorous, doing well in most soils. Origin, raised by M. Holub, gardener to Count Nostitz, Bohemia, of recent date.

Syrie : *see Kaisha.*

Von Syrien : *see Kaisha.*

WHITE APRICOT. F., Blanc. ; G., Kleine Weisse Frühe (White Masculine). Small, early July, round, a little flattened, suture deep. Colour, pale whitish-yellow. Flesh, nearly white, fibrous, sweet, very little acid. Stone, small, round, kernel sweet or very faintly bitter. Leaves, medium, oval, short point, petiole long. Flowers, very late, large, white. Very fertile. Origin, this was known to Parkinson and may be one of those introduced from Algiers by Tradescant in 1620. Now probably but little grown, but it is included as it may possibly be re-introduced as a novelty.

White Masculine : *see White Apricot.*

SWEET CHERRIES.
BIGARREAUX AND GEANS.

WHITE.

SEASON.	HEART-SHAPED.	ROUND.	OBLATE.
<i>June</i>	FLAMENTINER GASCOIGNE ADAM'S CROWN OHIO BEAUTY EARLY AMBER CLEVELAND	BELLE D'ORLEANS COE'S TRANSPARENT	
<i>July</i>	FROGMORE EARLY ELTON HEART DONNISSSEN'S BURR'S SEEDLING KENT BIGARREAU NAPOLEON WHITE HEART EMPEROR FRANCIS	GOVERNOR WOOD LUDWIG'S BIGARREAU BUTTNER'S YELLOW REVERCHON	DOWNTON
<i>Aug.</i>	FLORENCE BELLE AGATHE BELLE DE FRANCON- VILLE		

SWEET CHERRIES.

BIGARREAUX AND GEANS.

BLACK.

HEART-SHAPED.	ROUND.	OBLATE.	SEASON.
GUIGNE D'ANNONAY WERDER EARLY BLACK EARLY PURPLE GUIGNE SCHRECKEN JABOULAY	EARLY RIVERS MAY DUKE CLUSTER BLACK HAWK	BAUMANN'S MAY BUTTNER'S KNIGHT'S EARLY RAMON OLIVA	<i>June</i>
NOIR DE SCHMIDT GROS GOMBALLOIS MEZEL ROUNDL BLOOR'S	VICTORIA BLACK BLACK EAGLE BLACK HEART HEDELFINGEN	BEDFORD PROLIFIC WATERLOO NOIR DE GUBEN TARTARIAN BOHEMIAN WINDSOR	<i>July</i>
TRADESCANT'S TURKEY HEART			
CORONE			<i>Aug.</i>

SOUR CHERRIES.
 DUKES, AMARELLES AND MORELLOS.
 LIGHT RED.

SEASON	ROUND.	OVAL.	OBLATE.
<i>June</i>			EARLY MAY IMPERATRICE EUGENIE
<i>July</i>	ABESSE D'OIGNIES BARONNE DE MELLO FLEMISH	REINE HORTENSE GRIOTTE À COURT QUEUE BELLE DE CHATENAY	KENTISH RED DUCHESS DE PALLUAU BELLE DE CHOISY OLIVET GROS GOBET CARNATION
<i>Aug.</i>			

SOUR CHERRIES.
DUKES, AMARELLES AND MORELLOS.
DARK RED TO BLACK.

ROUND.	OVAL.	OBLATE.	SEASON.
MAY DUKE			<i>June</i>
GRIOTTE D'OSTHEIM			<i>July</i>
ARCHDUKE		ROYAL DUKE	
		MORELLO	
	RONALD'S LATE DUKE	NOUVELLE ROYALE	
COE'S LATE		LATE DUKE	<i>Aug.</i>

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CHERRIES.

IN this Section I have given rather fuller details than in some other fruits, as the Cherry, on account of its short season, is a difficult fruit to study and indeed cannot be accurately identified in many cases by the fruit alone. The flower will be found of great use in distinguishing varieties as also the Autumn coloration of the leaves. It must be remembered that on starved trees or on those with a heavy crop Cherries do not reach their typical development and much care and skill is required in selecting specimens which are really representative. A great deal of work remains in settling the nomenclature and synonymy of Cherries, such work is radical, as without certainty in this matter much of the research, for example, in pollination in this and other countries loses its value to the grower. I have therefore included here only varieties which I have actually grown and fruited myself. This compels me to leave out a large number of varieties of which I have notes and also to omit many synonyms. It will be I think more useful at the present to impose this limitation as I can say that all the varieties included are quite distinct, and, except a few of the older ones whose origin is lost in the mists of antiquity, they bear the names under which they were originally introduced.

In the descriptions the only term which needs comment is the statement that the fruit "stands up" or does not. When a Cherry is placed on a level surface with the apex downward, it will stand with the stem upright if it is flattened on the pistil end. It may also stand at an angle of 45 degrees if a flat portion lies to one side of the apex, e.g., Rivers Early. If pointed it does not, of course, stand up.

ABESSE D'OIGNIES. *Ned. Boom.*, II., 8. Medium, mid-July. Colour, light red, with dark red shading. Shape, nearly round, a little flattened each side. Suture, deep, cutting markedly into one side of basin. Stem, moderately stout, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, in a wide cavity. Flesh, tender, yellow, very juicy. Flavour, slightly sweet only. Stone, small, plump and round. Growth, moderate, hardly vigorous enough for a standard. Shoots, rather slender, straight. Leaves, rather long oval, upfolded, sharply and deeply serrate. Fertility, moderate. Flowers, medium size, late, opening successively. Origin, uncertain. It was first recorded in 1854, and may have originated at Oignies, near Bethune. A fruit now seldom met with, but it was distributed by English nurseries for some years and is therefore quite probably to be found in this country.

ADAMS' CROWN HEART. *Brook.* 8. F., Adam; G., Adams' Herzkirsche. Small, mid-June. Colour, pale yellow with rather dark red flush and darker dots. Shape, rather oblate, even, flattened on each side. Suture, very shallow, generally a yellow line. Stem, short, about one inch, set in a narrow, rather shallow cavity. Flesh, fairly tender, pale yellow. Flavour, moderate, sweet. Stone, nearly round. Growth, vigorous, making a good standard tree. Shoots, long, slender. Leaves, held out, little upfolded, coarsely serrate, turns pale orange-yellow, rather late. Fertility, very good, and regular. Origin. The only account of the origin of this cherry is given by Rogers in his "Fruit Cultivator" in 1835, where he says "This cherry was raised by a Mr. Adams of Sittingbourne, Kent, many years back." Now little planted, but old trees are often seen in orchards.

Adams' Herzkirsche : *see Adams' Crown Heart.*

Aigle Noir : *see Black Eagle.*

Amber : *see Kentish Bigarreau.*

ARCHDUKE. Large, mid-July, dark red, almost black. Shape, flattened round, stands up. Flesh, red, very tender, of excellent refreshing flavour. Stem, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long in a moderately deep cavity. Flowers, late, petals remarkably narrow. Leaves, small, narrow oval, sharply pointed turning a red russet, fading to yellow. Of great antiquity, may even be the Lusitanian of Pliny. Has been grown in England since Parkinson's day. A good garden variety, not suitable for orchards.

BARONNE DE MELLO. Medium, very late, after Florence. Colour, pale yellow, tinged red, transparent. Shape, evenly rounded, flat at stem, and pistil always a little to one side, so that it will not stand up. Suture, absent, or a faint line. Stem, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, in a deep cavity. Flesh, tender, juicy, yellow with red flecks and fibres. Flavour, pleasant, a little acid. Stone, rather large, round. Growth, upright, spurring well. Shoots, vigorous. An interesting fruit, an Amarelle with the appearance of a Bigarreau, suggesting a hybrid origin.

BAUMANN'S MAY. F., Bigarreau Baumann ; G., Griotte Fruhe. Small to medium, mid-June, very variable. Colour, dark red to nearly black. Shape, squarish round, flattened at tip. Suture, always wide, but shallow. Stem, varying, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches. Flesh, dark red, firm and fibrous. Flavour, good, excellent when perfectly ripe. Stone, small, long-oval. Growth, strong and erect. Shoots, strong and long, geniculate, buds away, supports large. Leaves, large, oval, with long point, regularly serrate. Fertility, moderate. Flowers, fairly early, opening simultaneously. Origin, probably German, known first as Griotte Fruhe, and re-named after Baumann, the nurseryman of Bolwyller. A variety is grown under this name in East Kent which some consider is identical with Rivers' Early Prolific. It is evident it is not the true Baumann's May, as this

makes an "upright tree, strong and bushy" according to Leroy whose description I abridge as I have been unable to procure the true Baumann's May. The East Kent variety is, I think, one of the forms of Rivers' Early of which three are in cultivation.

BEDFORD PROLIFIC. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1884, 41. Rather large, ripens with Waterloo. Colour, dark shining black red, showing lighter mottling under skin. Shape, distinctly oblate, much flattened back and front. Suture, a dark line, and always showing a lighter red until fully ripe. Pistil, in a sharp depression, stands on tip. Stem, long, 2 inches, in an unusually deep cavity, which is sunk one side. Flesh, dark red, almost black near stone, tender and juicy. Flavour, fair, not very sweet. Stone, heart shape, plump. Leaves, medium to large, moderately broad, ending in sharp point, rather finely serrate, fading in Autumn to a fine golden-yellow. Fertility, good. Flowers, rather large, petals round oval, just overlapping, pistil, slightly longer. Origin, sent to Pomological Society by Mr. James Sheppard, a nurseryman of Bedford, 1857. This is often confused with Black Tartarian, but can be distinguished from it by the deep depression of stalk and oblate shape. The young tips are very yellowish, and leaves much upfolded, Tartarian is yellow-brown and leaves flat. The bud is nearly vertical, that of Tartarian well away, and the flowering season later. In Autumn the golden colour of the leaves of this variety is marked.

BELLE AGATHE. *Pom. Belg.*, 1855, 9. (Merveille de Septembre, Bigarreau d'Automne.) G., Schöne Agathe. Rather small, August to September. Colour, dark red, a little yellow on shady side. Shape, oval, a little wider at top, a little flattened on one side. Suture, rather marked. Stem, long and slender. Flesh, firm, yellow, a little red around stone. Flavour, poor. Stone, long oval. Growth, very strong. Shoots, stout, straight. Leaves, medium size, oval, abundant, nearly flat. Fertility, great. Flowers, early, large,

petals round. Origin, raised by Capt. Thiéry of Limbourg about 1850. Of interest only from its lateness. The name Guigne de Winckler is sometimes attached to this fruit, but wrongly, as Winckler is a pale fruit which ripens early in July.

BELLE DE CHOISY. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, I., 42. (Grosse Ambrée.) G., Schœne von Choisy. Large, mid-July. Colour, bright, transparent cornelian red, with darker flecks and spots. Shape, oblate, much flattened at top, a little at tip, generally stands up. Suture, a red line only. Stem, stout, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, green, swollen at insertion, usually two fruits grow from a common footstalk. Flesh, yellow, jelly-like with a few yellow fibres. Flavour, sweet with an acid tinge, very pleasantly blended. Stone, small, pointed, adheres to stem. Growth, moderately strong, rather upright. Shoots, long, a little slender. Leaves, fairly large, nearly flat, oboval, with a long point, held out. Fertility, moderate. Flowers, medium, petals very round, very late to open, pistil longer. Origin, according to Leroy this is the Grosse Ambrée which Le Lectier described in his Catalogue in 1628. It is also said that it was raised by seed by Gondouin, gardener to Louis XVI. about 1760. A variety closely approaching the Duke race, makes a good upright standard and is hardy. Very suitable for pyramids. According to Thomas there are several forms of this variety, and the fact that it is said to come true from seed may account for the varying opinions as to its origin. Its moderate fertility makes it a fruit to be grown only by those who put quality first.

BELLE DE CHATENAY. *Verger*, VII., 27. (Belle Magnifique.) G., Chatenay's Schoene. Very large, mid to end July. Colour, rich crimson red. Shape, evenly heart-shaped, much flattened at top and tapering to a rather marked point, a little flat on one side. Suture, shallow, marked by a dark line. Stem, medium length, set in a large and deep cavity, nearly always with a leaf attached. Flesh, yellowish, faintly red

under the skin, very melting, juice uncoloured. Flavour, pleasantly sweet and acid, very delicious. Stone, rather small for size of fruit, oval, plump. Growth, vigorous, one of the strongest growers in this family, makes an upright spreading tree. Shoots, long and flexible. Leaves, medium, oval, tip broad and fairly long, little down hanging, coarsely crenate. Fertility, rather poor. Flowers, rather small, cupped, die off pink, pistil longer. Origin, the usual account is that this was raised by M. Chatenay, a nurseryman at Vitry-sur-Seine, about 1796. Leroy, however, says that it is the Griotte Commune known since the fifteenth century, but this must be an error, as that variety has a dark red juice, which Belle de Chatenay does not have. This is one of the finest of its class, and while usually grown on walls does well as a standard.

BELLE DE FRANCONVILLE. Large, end August till end September. Colour, shining crimson red. Shape, round-heart shaped, slightly flattened at tip and stalk. Suture, wide and shallow. Stem, about 2 inches, thin, inserted in a fairly wide even cavity. Flesh, yellow, adhering slightly to the stone, very juicy. Flavour, very good, pleasantly acid. Stone, rather oval, tapering sharply to the top. Growth, very vigorous, making a vase-shaped tree. Shoots, stout, rather thick. Fertility, very good. Flowers, small, petals, oblate, always eared, not overlapping, opening late. Origin, a seedling found in a wood at Franconville, Garonne, France, by M. A. Menard, a nurseryman at that place. Introduced in 1892. A very good late cherry, having more juice and a better flavour than Belle Agathe. Makes a good pyramid.

Belle Magnifique : see Belle de Chatenay.

BELLE D'ORLEANS. Medium, early to mid-June. Colour, transparent yellowish-red with pink tinge. Shape, round, a little heart shaped. Suture, marked at the side and base. Stem, very long and thin, in a shallow cavity. Flesh, yellowish white, very tender

and juicy. Flavour, sweet and very pleasant. Stone, round, flattened at top. Growth, vigorous and fertile, upright at first, then a little weeping. Shoots long and slender. Leaves, medium, rather long, upfolded, down hanging, turning pale buff-yellow. Fertility, very good. Flowers, rather large, petals oval, no claw, slightly overlapping, opening very early, pistil longer. Origin, presumably raised at or near Orleans and introduced about the middle of last century. There has been some confusion in this variety. Leroy refers the name to a Black Cherry, the fruit described by Mas is not the variety described above, which is commonly grown in England and France under this name. A very good early variety for home use, too tender for market purposes. Excellent in the orchard house, usually ripening very early.

Bigarreau : *see Bigarreau Kentish.*

Bigarreau d'Automne : *see Belle Agathe.*

Bigarreau Baumann : *see Baumann's May.*

BIGARREAU CLEVELAND. G., Knorpelkirsche von Cleveland. Medium, early, mid-June. Colour, bright red flush on yellow, with numerous darker dots, heart-shaped, rather compressed. Suture, shallow, indistinct. Stem, medium, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, slender, in a wide sloping cavity. Flesh, light yellow, tender, melting. Flavour, sweet and good. Stone, rather large, oval, clinging rather to flesh. Growth, vigorous, upright spreading, making an open head. Shoots, rather slender. Leaves, fairly large, upfolded, long elliptical, coarsely serrate. Fertility, moderate. Flowers, fairly large, petals roundish, crinkled at the base, opening late. Origin, raised by Professor J. P. Kirtland, of America, and introduced in 1842. Perhaps the earliest Bigarreau. This is very rarely found true in this country as far as my experience goes. It is one of the more tender Bigarreaus inclining to the Guigne.

Bigarreau d'Italie : see *Bohemian Black*.

BIGARREAU DE MEZEL. *Lyons*, VII., 6. G., Schwarze Knorpel von Mezel. (Monstreuse de Mezel.) Rather large, early July. Colour, deep shining reddish-black. Shape, oval heart-shape, rather ribbed in outline, a little flattened each side. Suture, shallow, and a dark line on opposite side. Stem, medium, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, markedly thicker at extremities, in a wide and deep cavity. Flesh, red with lighter fibres showing, firm. Flavour, very delicious, sweet. Stone, rather large, oval, tapering markedly to base. Growth, very vigorous. Shoots, very stout. Leaves, large, long oval, coarsely serrate, a little twisted. Fertility, good. Flowers, rather early, petals nearly obovate, without claw. Origin, raised (or found) at Mezel, Puy de Dôme, France, by M. Ligier de La Prade, and introduced to notice in 1846. This is little grown in England out of gardens, but it makes a good standard and should be worth trying in orchards.

BIGARREAU JABOULAY. *Lyons*, VII., 16. (Early Lyons, Bigarreau de Lyon.) Fairly early, large, mid-June in favourable seasons. Colour, clear red, becoming later crimson red. Shape, heart-shaped to round, distinctly flattened on suture side. Suture, large and shallow, pistil raised. Stem, moderately long, a little thickened at its insertion in a large and shallow cavity. Flesh, tender, black when fully ripe, fibrous, very juicy. Flavour, sweet, but not very rich. Stone, very large, oval, plump and smooth. Growth, vigorous, making a straggling tree inclined to weep. Shoots, moderately long, rather whippy and arching. Leaves, long and narrow, ending in a long sharp point, a little upfolded, sharply shallow serrate, falling late, turning pale yellow with slight red tinge. Fertility, moderate. Flowers, fairly large, petals roundish oval, tapering to base. Pedicel, rather short, pistil equal. Origin, raised by M. Jaboulay, a nurseryman at Oullins, near Lyons, France, about 1822. This is grown in many Kentish orchards and

valued for its earliness, but it is not a very good cropper. Its large folded leaves and rather wild growth give it an unmistakable appearance in the orchard.

BIGARREAU KENTISH. (Amber, Graffion.) medium mid-July. Colour, shining creamy-yellow with red flush and distinct red dots. Shape, broadly heart, but a little flattened at top and bottom. Pistil point in a shallow depression. Stem, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, rather slender. Flesh, crisp. Stone, small and round. Growth, strong, making a tall tree, rather apt to get thin in the centre. Shoots, stout, rather upright, internodes short. Leaves, large, coarse, held out flat, young foliage greenish tinge, boldly bi-serrate, little up-cupped, down hanging. General effect of young plants, yellow-green, young tips very slightly browned. Autumn colour of leaves pale yellow with very little red, if at all. Flowers, large, petals round, without claw, often eared, opening almost flat, pistil equal, one of the latest to flower. Origin, uncertain, its old name, Graffion, being an Italian word, a Southern origin is probable. There is much confusion about the white Bigarreau Cherries and I have been so far unable to procure many of the varieties described by the older authorities. This is the variety most commonly grown in Kent, and agrees with the Bigarreau or Graffion of Thompson, Rogers and Hooker.

Bigarreau de Lyon : *see B. Jaboulay.*

BIGARREAU LUDWIG'S. Large, second early. Colour, golden-yellow with a deep shining red flush and darker spots. Shape, nearly round, a little flattened at stem and apex. Suture, inconspicuous. Stem, slender, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, set in a shallow cavity. Flesh, yellow, tender, melting. Flavour, fairly sweet, rather good. Stone, round or rather square. Fertility, good. Growth, rather weak, spreading. Leaves large, broad, tip short and blunt, serration shallow, held flat or a little cupped. Leaves, fall early, dull claret mottled black, which persists. Flowers, rather

small, petals oblong, twisted, scarcely overlapping. Origin, uncertain. Probably German, recorded about 1866. Leroy is wrong in attributing it to Rivers, who introduced, not raised, it. There is, I think, some confusion in this variety, the trees I have grown agree with the German descriptions, but not those of Leroy and other French writers. Makes a flat spreading tree. The branches are very brittle.

BIGARREAU NAPOLEON. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1878, 57. G., Lauermann. Large, late, about with Kent Bigarreau. Colour, pale yellow with dark red mottling, which in a very sunny season becomes almost black. Shape, heart-shaped, longish, a little flattened each side. Suture, shallow, often hardly noticeable. Stem, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, not very stout, in an even rather shallow cavity. Flesh, very firm and skin thick, juicy, pale yellowish white. Flavour, sweet and fairly good. Stone, rather large, narrow oval heart-shaped. Growth, moderate, not making a very large tree. Shoots, moderately stout, tips little red. Leaves, medium, short or held out, matt, little up-cupped, rather dark green, coarse shallow, crenate, pedicels markedly hairy, tip not prolonged, glands two, red. Flowers, rather large, petals oval, short claw, hardly overlapping, opening mid to fairly late. Origin, Napoleon is first recorded in Germany under the name Bigarreau Lauermann and was introduced into England in 1832. I think however, our English Napoleon is certainly not the variety as originally introduced. Now very largely planted for market, as it travels well and is one of the most regular croppers.

Bigarreau Papale : *see B. Reverchon.*

Bigarreau Radowsnitzer : *see Bohemian Black.*

BIGARREAU REVERCHON. *Lyons*, VII., 17. (Bigarreau Papale.) Large, end of July. Colour, yellow, flushed and striped with dark red, often nearly red all over. Shape, nearly round. Suture, shallow,

a dark line on reverse side. Stem, short, in a deep basin. Flesh, pale rosy yellow, very firm. Flavour, moderate; good in a hot season. Stone, small, rounded, pointed at base and clinging a little to the flesh. Growth, strong when young, making a round headed tree. Shoots, strong and long. Leaves, large, greenish-yellow, few, very deeply serrate. Fertility, good. Flowers, large, petals large, overlapping, oboval. Origin, Italian, propagated by M. Reverchon, at Lyon, about 1855. A very fine looking cherry with firm flesh. This is grown in the Sittingbourne district of Kent in a few places. It is not, however, very fertile, even in the South of France.

BIGARREAU SCHRECKEN. Large, mid to end June. Colour, black, shining. Shape, heart-shaped, but rounded at apex. A marked protuberance on suture side, but the suture itself a black line. Pistil in a depression. Stem, very long, often $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in a very deep cavity. Flesh, reddish-black, fibrous. Flavour, moderate, not very sweet. Stone, rather large, plump, oval or lop-sided. Growth, vigorous. Leaves, fairly large, a little down hanging, nearly cordate at base and ending in a blunt tip. Turning a fine red, which fades to a clear yellow. Flowers, large, mid-season, petals round, overlap, pistil longer. Origin, probably a seedling raised at Guben by Herr Groth, and first described by Oberdieck, in 1868. A very useful early cherry deserving attention from market growers. It much resembles Early Rivers, but can be distinguished by its longer stem and more oval stone.

BLACK CLUSTER. Small, July. Colour, dark red, nearly black. Shape, round, flattened each side. Suture, absent. Stem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in shallow cavity. Flesh, black, rather firm. Flavour, a little sweet. Growth, makes a tall pyramidal tree, vigorous. Leaves, very small, the smallest of all sweet cherries, a little upfolded, down hanging, turning a rich dark red. Fertility, excellent. Origin, undiscovered. This is

little removed from the wild Mazzard and makes a moderate sized tree. Owing to its origin, many varieties exist and probably many of the so-called clusters are only Mazzard stocks, which have out-grown the graft.

BLACK EAGLE. *Trans. R.H.S.*, VII., 138. F., Aigle Noir; G., Schwarzer Adler. Large, early July. Colour, blackish-red. Shape, roundish, a little flattened very flat on suture side, does not stand up. Suture, a dark line only. Stem, 2 inches long and rather slender, set in a wide and moderately deep basin. Flesh, tender, blackish-purple. Flavour, very good. Stone, rather small. Growth, moderate. Shoots, medium, upright, internodes short. Leaves, long, rather oval, up-cupped, tapering to point, fading to a pale orange. Fertility, very good. Flowers, rather large, round, tapering to short claw, petals just overlapping, cupped, expanding mid-season. Origin, raised by Miss E. Knight (Ambrée × May Duke) and introduced about 1814. Makes a round headed standard and a useful sort for market culture. Self sterile.

BLACK HAWK. F., Epervier Noir. Medium, mid-June, about with Governor Wood. Colour, dark shining black. Shape, round, tapering to stem and pistil, apt to be five sided. Suture, a faint seam only. Stem, 1½ inches, medium thickness, in a rather narrow cavity. Flesh, very dark red, nearly black, moderately firm and juicy, flavour rather poor. Stone, rather large, round. Growth, moderate, forms a flat-headed tree. Shoots, straight, moderately stout. Leaves, large, oval, a little down hanging, shallow, wide serrations. Fertility, very good. Flowers, small, petals roundish-oval. Origin, raised by Dr. Kirtland, of Cleveland, Ohio, before 1834. Now probably very little grown in this country or in America. In France the quality is considered good, but I have not found it so in this country.

BLACK HEART. *Brook.*, VII. Medium, early July. Colour, dark blackish-red. Shape, heart-shaped,

often very pointed, outline very uneven and bossed, flattened one side, on which is a shallow suture and on the other side a dark line. Stem, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, rather slender in a slight cavity. Flesh, almost tender, very dark red, sweet and of good flavour. Shoots, stout, round. Leaves, medium, tapering evenly to tip, which is short or absent, up-curved, coarsely bi-serrate, turning rusty brown. Fertility, good. Flowers, medium, cupped, petals round, short claw. Origin, this is possibly the variety known to Merlet, 1667, as Guigne Noir. A hardy and vigorous kind, still grown in orchards, self sterile.

BLACK TARTARIAN. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, I., 44. Very large, early July. Colour, deep purple-black. Shape, rather oblate, flattened at tip, always extremely irregular in outline by reason of protuberances. Pistil in a marked depression. Stem, 2 inches or more, in a wide cavity. Flesh, dark red, tender, juicy. Flavour, first rate. Stone, rather small for so large a fruit, pointed oval. Growth, very vigorous, upright spreading. Shoots, stout with long leaves, very large, dark, broad, serration sharp, variable, turning fine red orange and later a rusty brown. Fertility, good. Flowers, large, petals curling up, deeply cleft, just overlapping. Pistil markedly longer. Origin, there are conflicting stories as to the origin of this fine cherry. One is that it was introduced by Prince Potemkin, the chevalier of Catherine the Great, from Pontus after the conquest of the Crimea. From Russia it was introduced into England by Ronalds, of Brentford, about 1794. Another account gives it a German origin. A small even fruit is grown by some as Black Tartarian, but the above is the variety as introduced by Ronalds, and described by Hooker, Lindley and Thompson, and, I consider, the true variety.

BLOORS HEART. Fairly large, early to mid-July. Colour, dark crimson, covered with many shiny dots apparently under skin. Shape, heart-shaped, evenly rounded at base. Remarkably compressed, but stem

in centre. Stem, short, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, set in a rather deep basin, which is more cut down one side than other. Suture, a line, but raised on the fruit as if drawn on with a thick ink. Pistil point at apex and raised. Flesh, very firm, but free, fairly sweet, but not very good. Stone, large, even oval, flattened a little at top and bottom. Origin, this is named after Bloors Farm, near Sittingbourne, Kent, and is probably an old variety of which the original name has been lost. Makes an upright straggling tree, very apt to die back and gum, and cannot therefore be recommended as a market variety.

Blutherz : *see Gascoigne.*

BOHEMIAN BLACK. F., Bigarreau d'Italie. Large, July. Colour, black, shining, showing usually a few dark red patches. Shape, distinctly oblate, a little flattened each side. Suture, rather shallow, a dark line on opposite side. Stem, stout and unusually short, 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, inserted in a wide, shallow cavity. Flesh, firm, crisp, very dark red. Flavour, extremely sweet. Stone, rather large, round. Growth, strong. Shoots, stout, spreading. Leaves, medium, oval, short point, regularly crenate. Fertility, moderate. Flowers, fairly early, small, petals well apart, pistil equal. Stem, fairly long. Origin, this was introduced by Mr. Rivers under the name of Bigarreau Radowesnitzer, and re-named by Hogg Bohemian Black. French authors describe it under Bigarreau d'Italie. There is a plate of this variety in the "Florist and Pomologist," 1866, 137, but the fruit is not correct as to shape, being much too cordate. The duke like shape of this fruit and its unusually short stem make it unmistakable. Now seldom grown, except in gardens where its sweetness makes it desirable.

Bradbourne Black : *see Geant d'Hedelfingen.*

BURR'S SEEDLING. Medium, mid-July. Heart-shaped, very sharply tapering to pistil, slightly flattened

on suture side. Colour, rose, marked with spots of a rich crimson, suture a dark line. Stem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, set in a very wide cavity. Flesh, white, quite tender, mid-way between Guigne and Bigarreau texture, very juicy and delicious. Fertility, moderate. Stone, medium, round heart-shaped, plump. Growth, vigorous, upright when young, making finally a round-headed standard. Leaves, large, much upfolded, deeply serrate. Flowers, open early, rather small. Origin, raised by Mr. Zera Burr, of Perrinton, New York, about 1844. A very good fruit, its pinkish rose colour being very attractive and its quality first rate. It is not, however, very prolific.

BUTTNER'S BLACK HEART. *Ned. Boom.* II., 1. F., Guigne Noire de Buttner; B., Buttner's Schwarze Herzkirsche. Small to medium, mid-June. Colour, dark, red to nearly black. Shape, rather oblate, flattened at pistil (stands up), inclined to be four-sided. Suture, marked, deep, generally showing a lighter colour than the rest of the fruit. Stem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, rather slender, in a deep narrow cavity. Flesh, dark red, tender, juicy and very sweet. Stone, rather large, round. Growth, good. Shoots, medium. Leaves, large, oval, a blunt point, deeply and irregularly serrate. Fertility, good. Flowers, opening late and successively. Origin, raised by M. Buttner, a great amateur of cherries, at Halle, Saxony, about the end of the eighteenth century. Not much grown in this country, and there are others better at its season.

Buttner's Gelbe Knorpelkirsche : *see Buttner's Yellow.*

Buttner's Schwarze Herzkirsche : *see Buttner's Black Heart.*

BUTTNER'S YELLOW. *Ned. Boom.* II., 7. F., Jaune de Buttner; G., Buttner's Gelbe Knorpelkirsche. Medium, mid-July. Colour, pale yellow without any red flush. Shape, round, a little heart-shaped. Suture, absent. Stem, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, medium size, in a shallow

cavity. Flesh, yellow, firm, not very juicy. Flavour, good. Stone, rather large, round, flattened at top. Growth, moderate. Shoots, thin, erect. Leaves, small, oblong, yellowish green, long pointed, doubly serrate. Fertility, moderate. Flowers, medium, late. Origin, raised by Buttner, of Halle, and introduced about 1803. A good flavoured and hardy yellow cherry, but of no particular advantage save for its colour. Can be distinguished from Bigarreau Donissen, as that has a longer stem and a long oval stone, and is later in ripening.

CARNATION. *Brook.*, 12. Fairly large, early August. Colour, Cornelian red, transparent, showing yellow dots on surface and the yellow fibres through the skin. Shape, oblate, a little flattened top and bottom, pistil rather marked, almost level with surface. Suture, usually a line only. Stem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, in a deep and sudden cavity. Flesh, pale yellow, jelly-like in appearance with yellow fibres running through. Flavour, very sweet and delicious. Stone, rather large, inclined to oblate. Growth, moderate, makes a small headed standard. Shoots, moderately stout. Leaves, narrow oval, ending in a long sharp point, sharply serrate. Fertility, moderate. Flowers, fairly large, petals oblate, overlapping. Origin, this is the old English Carnation, and also that of Mas. Leroy and Hogg give this name as a synonym for *Cerise Rouge Pale*, which is distinct. Known for several centuries in England, and still found in old orchards.

Caroon; *see Corone.*

Carnation Tardive de Coe: *see Coe's Carnation.*

Chatenay's Schoene: *see Belle de Chatenay.*

COE'S TRANSPARENT. *Ned. Boom.* II., 1. Medium to fairly large, early June, just following *Belle d'Orleans*. Colour, pale salmon red mottled with darker red, general effect of transparency, very attractive fruit

to the eye. Shape, round, very slightly heart-shaped, a little flattened one side. Stem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, fairly stout, inserted in a deep cavity. Flesh, pale yellow, tender. Flavour, sweet and good, not quite first-class. Stone, rather large, round, plump, slightly pointed. Growth, vigorous, upright, a little spreading. Shoots, stout, rather short. Leaves, medium, oval, blunt tip, held out nearly flat, coarsely serrate. Origin, raised by Curtis Coe, of Middletown, Connecticut, early in the nineteenth century. A fine early fruit of the Elton class, but earlier; now little grown in this country I imagine.

COE'S LATE CARNATION. (Scarlet King.) F., *Carnation Tardive de Coe*; G., *Coe's Späte Rote*. Medium to fairly large, round, a little heart-shaped. Colour, brilliant scarlet turning blackish-red. Flesh, dark red, fibrous, very juicy, acid, cooking excellently. Leaves, medium, oval, thick texture, ending in a thick point, shallow crenate. Flowers, opening late, petals, round-oval, always eared and crinkled at base, just overlapping, pistil equal. Growth, moderate, making a round bushy tree. A valuable culinary cherry to follow Morello, ripening in September, and hanging on till November on a north wall.

Coe's Späte Rote : *see Coe's Late Carnation.*

CORONE. (Caroon.) *Brooks*, 13. Rather small, late. Colour, dark crimson, not really black. Shape, rounded heart-shaped, rather flat on one side, pistil in a slight basin slightly on one side of the fruit. Suture, a black line. Stem, rather long. Flesh, firm, sweet and fairly juicy. Flavour, moderate. Stone, long oval, rather large. Leaves, rather small, long, narrow and sharply bi-serrate. Flowers, very early. Makes a very tall spiring tree and crops abundantly, but is of only fair quality. This comes fairly true from seed and there are therefore many varieties in cultivation which exhibit slight differences.

Dönissen's Gelbe Knorpelkirsche : *see Dönissen's Yellow.*

DÖNISSEN'S YELLOW. *Rev. H.*, 1865, 431. F., Jaune de Dönissen. G., Dönissen's Gelbe Knorpelkirsche. Medium, early July. Colour, pale lemon yellow, a little darker on sunny side. Shape, rounded heart-shape, flattened at top and distinctly at base, stands up. Suture, rather deep and a little darker in colour. Stem, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, slender, inserted in a very shallow cavity, noticeably thickened at this end. Flesh, pale yellow, rather firm. Flavour, moderately sweet. Stone, pointed oval, rather small. Growth, vigorous, makes an upright spreading head. Shoots, stout. Leaves, long, tapering to stem, sharply pointed and serrate. Fertility, good. Flowers, medium, petals round, overlapping, opening flat. Origin, first described by Dittrich in 1840, and said to have been raised by one Dönissen at Guben in 1837. A very attractive fruit, but not so well flavoured as Buttner's Yellow q.v.

Double Marmotte : *see Griotte à Courte Queue.*

DOWNTON. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, III., 138. G., Downton's Herzkirsche. Large, late June just after May Duke and before Elton. Colour, yellow, with pale carmine flush. Shape, rather oblate, a little inclining to heart-shape. Suture, deep and wide, usually rather lighter in colour. Stem, 2 inches, thin, in a wide and deep cavity. Flesh, very pale yellow, tender, very markedly juicy and of good, if not best, quality. Stone, almost round, adheres a little to flesh. Growth, vigorous. Shoots, stout, upright, lenticels abundant. Leaves, medium, oval, up-cupped and undulating. Stipules, broad at base, down hanging, serration deep and fine. Fertility, good. Flowers, medium size, petals round, opening early. Origin, raised by Thomas Andrew Knight from a seed of Waterloo or Elton, more probably the latter, and named after Downton Castle. It was first exhibited in 1822. A

good early white Bigarreau, but not much grown in England now, Elton having taken popular taste. It is still found in French gardens.

Downton's Herzkirsche : *see Downton*.

DUCHESS DE PALLUAU. *Verger* VIII., 3. G., Herzogin von Palluau. Large, early July. Colour, bright shining red, often a little mottled with darker red, semi-transparent. Shape, markedly oblate, flattened enough at tip to stand up. Suture, absent, a dark line. Stem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, rather stout, set in an even and moderately large cavity, swelling at insertion and on a short common footstalk. Flesh, pale rose, jelly-like with orange pink fibres, very tender. Flavour, very delicious, slightly acid, but not at all unpleasantly so. Stone, remarkably small, quite oval. Growth, moderate. Shoots, short, not very stout. Leaves, medium size, rather long oval with decided point, flat, irregularly serrate, held out on long petioles. Fertility, good. Flowers, rather small, petals round, cupped, in four or five on common peduncle. Origin, raised by Dr. Bretonneau, an amateur "très passionné pour la Pomologie" about 1840, and introduced by Leroy of Angers. A delicious fruit, forming from its compact habit an excellent garden tree, and doing well on a north wall, or in a cool sunless position.

EARLY AMBER. Medium, second early, following Early Rivers. Colour, pale yellow with faint pinkish-red reticulation, but not dotted. Shape, nearly heart shape, but bluntly cut across at bottom, outline rather bumpy, lower half of suture side is much flattened. Suture, a line only, with a remarkable and prominent bump in the middle. Stem, moderately stout, 2 inches, in a deep and very wide cavity. Pistil point almost level, brown. Flesh, very tender, whitish yellow, slightly transparent. Flavour, fair. Stone, rather large, plump heart-shaped. Growth, rather spreading, makes a flat-headed tree. Shoots, long, rather slender. Leaves, long oblong oval with short blunt tip, sharply

and rather finely serrate, hang very late, rather upfolded, narrow pointed, rather long petiole. Fertility, remarkably good, one of the most regular. Flowers, rather above medium, petals roundish oblate without claw, opening vase shape, strong notched, bud slight pink. Origin, undiscovered. Largely grown in Kentish orchards, not of good enough flavour for garden culture.

Early Lyons : *see Bigarreau Jaboulay.*

EARLY MAY. *Brook.*, 8. F., Griottier nain précoce; G., Koenigliche Amarelle. Small, early in June. Colour, light scarlet, showing the yellow flesh beneath a little in places. Shape, oblate, even in outline and nearly round when viewed from above, flattened at tip, enough to make it usually stand up. Suture, absent, but usually a dark line represents this. Stem, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, thickening noticeable where inserted, the cavity is very large and deep. Flesh, pale yellow, with slight orange tinge, transparent, juice colourless. Flavour, very acid. Stone, quite round, plump, small. Growth, dwarfish, makes a bush about 5 to 6 ft. high. Shoots, long, slender, bud round. Leaves, oval, rather long, upfolded, glands, if present, on edge of leaf. Fertility, fair. Flowers, on short stems, petals oblate, overlapping, opening flat, pistil longer. Origin, this is one of the oldest of our cherries, which may go back to Roman times. It was described by Estienne in his *Seminarum* as *Cerisier nain*, and is the small May of Switzer. It is quite unworthy of culture, except as being the earliest of the Amarels.

EARLY PURPLE GEAN. *R.H.S. Trans.*, Series 2, Vol. I. F., Guigne Pourpre Hative. Medium, mid-June. Colour, dark blackish-red. Shape, roundish heart-shaped, distinctly flattened each side, giving a very flattened oval appearance from side view. Suture, very shallow. Stem, rather slender, 2 inches, long, inserted in a shallow cavity. Flesh, black, with red veinings, tender and juicy. Flavour, very rich and sweet. Stone, rather large, oval, plump. Growth,

moderate, makes a medium sized round-headed tree, with weeping branches. Shoots, very slender and straggling. Leaves, very small, narrow oval, ending in a long point; lax on petiole, turning dull claret brown. Fertility, good, generally pretty constant. Flowers, large, petals long oval, apart. Origin, this fruit was first received by Robert Thompson, from Geneva, being wrongly labelled he gave it its present name, as the true one was unknown. It is probably of German origin.

Early Richmond : *see Kentish Red.*

EARLY RIVERS. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1873, 265. Large, mid to end of June. Colour, dark crimson black. Shape, round, slightly heart-shaped, outline uneven, very markedly flattened on one lower side, enabling it to stand up at an angle of 45 degrees. Suture, hardly visible. Stem, slender, 2 inches long, inserted in a deep narrow cavity. Flesh, reddish black, very melting and deliciously flavoured. Stone, medium, round, very plump. Growth, vigorous, makes a tall weeping tree. Shoots, strong, markedly ribbed, and downy. Leaves, large, coarsely serrate, held flat, the large glands are distinctive, turning a rich crimson, very distinct. Fertility, moderate. Flowers, early, medium, opening vase form, petals oval, no claw, overlapping. Origin, raised by Mr. Thomas Rivers from a seed of Early Purple Guigne, and introduced about 1872. A valuable cherry much grown in orchards, it makes an immensely tall tree on a deep loam. It crops well in its year, but often fails to produce more than a half crop. Self-sterile. There seem to be three different forms of this variety, some of which are probably the so-called Baumann's May. I describe the form most commonly grown. A curious yellow coloration on the older shoots is characteristic.

ELTON HEART. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, 92. Medium, early July. Colour, pale golden yellow with faint rose flush and darker mottlings. Shape, remarkably

pointed heart-shaped. Suture, rather shallow. Stem very long and thin, often $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Flesh, pale golden yellow, very tender. Flavour, very good. Stone, large, oval, markedly pointed. Growth, moderate, distinctly upright, making a vase shaped tree. Shoots, moderately stout. Leaves, little above medium, oblong oval, with a fine sharp short tip, finely serrate. Autumn, colour dull mottled brown-red, falling late. Fertility, fairly good, but rather irregular. Flowers, large, petals wedge shaped, very thin, opening early. Origin, raised by Thomas Andrew Knight in 1806 from the Graffion Cherry, pollinated by the White Heart. Rather tender for an orchard tree, but often fruits well in some places. Self sterile.

EMPEROR FRANCIS. Large, end July. Colour, bright shining red on pale yellow, turning a brownish-red when ripe, mottled with blackish red. Shape, rounded heart-shape, flattened at stem, suture, a red line, pistil in a marked basin, stands up. Stem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Flesh, very firm, pale yellow, juice clear. Flavour, very rich and sweet. Stone, rather small, round, flattened at top. Leaves, medium, fairly broad, terminating in a short blunt point, held out when full grown, fading to rusty yellow brown, holding on late. Fertility, good. Flowers, fairly large, petals oval, not overlapping, opening flat, pistil equal. The origin of this fine fruit I have not discovered, but as it is named after the Emperor of Austria, it is possibly of Austrian origin. German writers seem to have overlooked it. The first record I find is in 1869. Forms a tall diffuse standard. A very fine late Bigarreau, deserving more attention from amateurs and growers.

FLAMENTINER. *Verger*, 67. Medium, early June, the first of all cherries to ripen. Colour, pale amber, mottled and flushed crimson red, but general effect is a light yellow red. Shape, heart-shape, flattened at tip and a little at insertion of stem, a little flattened each side, inclined to appear angular as seen from above. Stands up usually. Suture, absent,

but a slight cut line is visible. Stem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, in a shallow narrow cavity. Flesh, very pale yellow, jelly like with white filaments. Flavour, extremely sweet, not much real flavour. Stone, oval, plump, medium size, unusually broad at the top. Growth, good, forming a shapely slightly weeping tree. Leaves, large, long oval, upfolded, boldly serrate, long point. Fertility, good. Flowers, petals rather small, overlapping, the first to open. Pistil equal. Origin, there is much confusion as to this fruit, but the variety is that described by Mas in *Le Verger*. Leroy has, I think, erred in making *Flamentiner* a synonym of the *Bigarreau Blanc*, as this fruit is undoubtedly a *Guigne*. It is of value as being one of the earliest to ripen, it comes in just before *Guigne d'Annonay*, and resembles *Belle d'Orleans*, but is earlier than this variety.

FLEMISH. *Brook.*, XII. Rather small, end July. Colour, scarlet, shining. Shape, round, a little flattened each end. Suture, absent. Stem, slender, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, variable. Flesh, yellow, jelly-like, very soft and juicy, acid with a slight bitterness. Stone, small. Growth, moderate, making a tall twiggy tree, apt to weep. Shoots, slender. Leaves, long oval, blunt pointed, nearly flat. Stipules, very small, close pressed to the wood. Fertility, very good, said to be self-fertile. Flowers, small, petals oval, not overlapping, pedicel long. Origin, known for several centuries in England, but I have not yet found any Continental variety exactly resembling this. See under *Kentish Red*. Like most of its group it is apt to loose branches when fully grown. Usually, however, they are soon replaced by fresh growths, which fruit well. One of the best for bottling and for jam unexcelled.

FLORENCE. *Trans. R.H.S.*, Vol. II., 229. Rather large, very late, after or just with *Napoleon*. Colour, shining golden yellow nearly covered with a deep crimson flush, which is unusually dark for a *Bigarreau*. Shape, heart, distinctly flattened at point, so that it stands upright. Suture, rather shallow, generally

marked with darker colour. Pistil, large, in a very shallow depression. Stem, only 2 inches, slender, in a wide and moderately deep cavity. Flesh, very firm, very pale yellow, juicy and pleasantly flavoured. Growth, vigorous, making an upright tree. Shoots, straight, lenticels not very numerous. Leaves, medium broad, held out, upfolded, tapering without curve to tip, which is without point, turning dull mottled red, hanging on late. Fertility, good. Flowers, very large, opening late, petals round, apart when fully open, pistil slightly longer. Origin, this variety was brought from Florence early in the nineteenth century by Mr. Archer Houblon, and was planted in Essex, from whence the stock was distributed by the Royal Horticultural Society. The full grown tree is very distinct, of a vase shape and strong unbranched arms. It is probably Pistoiese, largely grown around Pistoia, Italy.

FROGMORE EARLY. Rather large, end June—early July. Colour, pale yellow with slight red flush, showing faint stripes and a general transparent appearance. Shape, heart, a little compressed, flattened at tip, even on surface. Suture, slight. Pistil, rather large, slightly sunk in a small depression. Stem, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, in shallow cavity, slender. Flesh, very tender, yellow, juicy, transparent. Flavour, delicious. Stone, small. Leaves, rather large, oblong oval, tapering to a sharp point, held nearly flat, markedly bi-serrate, turning pale yellow with very slight or no red. Fertility, good. Self-fertile. Flowers, opening flat, fairly large, petals roundish oblate, without claw, opening mid-season. Origin, raised by Mr. Thos. Ingram, of Frogmore Gardens, about 1864. A very fine fruit for garden and orchard culture. As there are two other Frogmore Cherries raised by Mr. Ingram it is necessary to distinguish this one as Early.

GASCOIGNE. *Brook.*, 9. F., Guigne Rouge Hative ; G., Blutherz. (Bleeding Heart, Hereford Heart.) Large, mid-June. Colour, yellow ground covered with

a rich red which is mottled with a darker shade. Shape, long heart shape, almost pointed, pistil point on a small projection. Suture, very inconspicuous or absent. Stem, about 2 inches. Flesh, very pale yellow, half tender. Flavour, sweet, only fair. Stone, long oval. Growth, strong. Shoots, moderately stout, long. Leaves, large, long oval, crenate. Fertility, moderate. Flowers, rather early to open. Origin, a very old variety, which probably originated in Gascony, and has been grown in this country for several centuries, and called Gascoigne by Parkinson in 1629. The figure in Brookshaw rather exaggerates the shape, but is otherwise good.

GEANT D'HEDELFINGEN. *Lauche*, III., 5. G., Hedelfingen Reisenkirsche. (Bradbourne Black.) Medium to fairly large, mid-July. Colour, deep mahogany red with lighter dots. Shape, round-oval, flat on tip, and seen from side larger one side than the other. Suture, a dark line, pistil point large, grey, usually on one side of tip of fruit. Stem, about 2 inches, in a deep even basin. Flesh, firm, quite black under skin, dark crimson nearer stone. Flavour, very rich and good, and in good seasons quite first-class, juice very red. Stone, fairly large, oval, plump. Shoots, stout, internodes short. Leaves, rather large and broad, held out at right angles, upfolded, edges twisted, turning rich mottled crimson to brown. Fertility, very good. Flowers, very large, petals not overlapping, and opening flat and late, pistil equal. Origin, from Hedelfingen, Wurtemberg, probably about the middle of last century. This variety makes a fine large standard and is occasionally found in old orchards. It is rather less liable to crack in wet weather than many of its kind, and certainly is worthy of trial. The rich flavour makes it a desirable variety for gardens. The recently "introduced" Bradbourne Black proves to be this variety undergoing a new baptism.

GOVERNOR WOOD. *Ned. Boom*, 18. Medium, early July. Colour, bright red on pale yellow ground.

Shape, roundish, flattened at top and a little compressed on each side. Suture, very shallow. Stem, medium length, rather slender in a large and deep cavity. Flesh, yellow, tender. Flavour, very good, and juicy. Stone, medium, oval. Growth, vigorous, making a spreading tree. Shoots, strong, long, very slightly downy. Leaves, medium oval, held out, evenly tapering to short blunt point, boldly serrate, turning old gold to a rusty brown, leaves hang on very late. Fertility, very good. Flowers, notably larger than others of its class, petals overlap, notched at top, opening rather late. Origin, raised by Prof. Kirtland, of Cleveland, U.S.A., in 1842, and named after Reuben Wood, Governor of Ohio. A most valuable and delicious fruit, a little soft for market, but one of the best all round for garden purposes. The fine flowers make it worth growing as an ornamental tree.

Graffion : see *Kentish Bigarreau*.

GRIOTTE A COURTE QUEUE. G., Kaiserliche Weichsel. (Guindoule, Double Marmotte.) Medium, early July. Colour, dark crimson red. Shape, roundish oval, a little flattened at top, tapering somewhat to tip, does not stand up, slightly flattened each side. Suture, absent, a faint line only showing. Stem, short, 1 inch, in a deep narrow cavity. Flesh, red with white fibres. Flavour, rather acid, not good. Stone, oval, tapering to point very markedly, dorsal suture large. Growth, moderately strong, makes a few strong branches and a medium sized tree. Leaves, fairly large, broad-oval, ending in a sharp tip, bi-serrate. Fertility, rather poor. Flowers, opening late and successively, petals round, opening flat, fruits on young wood. Origin, this is an old variety, known in France since the seventeenth century, and I include it as it was grown in England one hundred years ago, and may therefore still exist in old orchards. It was known in this country as the Double Marmotte. It is not worth cultivating among our modern varieties.

Griotte Frühe : see *Baumann's May*.

Griottier nain précoce : *see Early May.*

GRIOTTE D'OSTHEIM. *Verger*, Vol. VIII., 47. G., Ostheimer Weichsel. Small, early to mid-July. Colour, dark reddish-black. Shape, quite round. Suture, absent. Stem, thin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, in a small cavity. Flesh, firm, blackish-purple. Flavour, Morello like, perhaps a little sweeter. Stone, small, roundish oval. Growth, moderate, making a small round headed tree with pendant branches. Shoots, extremely slender. Leaves, small oval, ending in a marked point, finely serrate. Fertility, great. Flowers, small, petals round, hardly overlapping. Origin, found in the Sierra Morena, Spain, by Dr. Klinghammer in the early part of eighteenth century. From thence imported into Germany and grown near the town of Ostheim. This is a small form of Morello, very like our Wye Morello, but distinct. Of no particular value.

GROS GOBET. *Lauche* III., 19. G., Grosser Gobet. Large, end July. Colour, bright yellowish-red. Shape, very markedly oblate, pistil in a wide shallow basin, so that it stands up easily. Suture, very marked around one half of the fruit, extending into the cavity. Stem, extremely short, 1 inch or less, very stout and green. Flesh, yellow, very tender, briskly acidulated, but not too much so when fully ripe, when it is quite of good flavour. Growth, very vigorous, upright and twiggy. Shoots, moderately stout. Leaves, very narrow oval with long point. Fertility, moderate. Flowers, large, opening late. Origin, there are many forms of this variety, which has been known since the early seventeenth century. The one described above is that described by Poiteau and easily distinguished by its very narrow leaves. I doubt if that described by Mas and Leroy are the same as this. Makes a neat round-headed standard. For cooking, excellent.

GROS GOMBALLOIS. Large to very large, end of June. Colour, dark red, shading to purplish-black. Shape, heart-shaped, often rather elongated, flattened

at top and bottom, flattened one side, with a marked boss. Suture, very shallow, of darker colour. Stem, rather long, moderately stout, in a wide and deep cavity. Flesh, rather firm, dark red, sweet and of moderate flavour. Stone, oval, rather large, cheeks plump. Origin, little seems to be known of the origin of this fruit, it does not seem to be recorded much before 1890.

Grosse Ambrée : *see Belle de Choisy.*

Grosser Gobet : *see Gros Gobet.*

Gubener Schwarze Knorpelkirsche : *see Noir de Guben.*

GUIGNE D'ANNONAY. *Arbor. Belge*, 1893, 225. Small, very early, mid-June. Colour, purplish-black. Shape, heart-shaped, inclining to oval, rather flattened and uneven as seen from the side. Suture, very slightly marked. Stem, medium length, thin, in a rather broad cavity. Flesh, tender, very juicy, purplish-red. Flavour, good when fully ripe. Stone, rather long, oval. Growth, moderate, makes a rather spreading tree when mature. Shoots, vigorous, rather upright. Leaves, broad and roundish, held out nearly flat, markedly crenate, short blunt tip, fade to a light orange-yellow in autumn. Flower, medium size, opening flat, petals twisted, just overlapping, tapering to base, pistil equal. Fertility, remarkable. Origin, this is probably a very old variety, it was re-named Guigne d'Annonay by Thomas in his "Guide Pratique," as he received it from Annonay. Remarkable for its earliness, though rather small it is an extraordinarily free cropper.

Guigne Noire de Buttner : *see Buttner's Black Heart.*

Guigne Pourpre Hative : *see Early Purple Gean.*

Guigne Rouge Hative : *see Gascoigne.*

Guigne de Winckler : *see under Belle Agathe.*

Guindoule : *see Griotte à Courte Queue.*

Hedelfingen Reisenkirsche ; *see Geant d'Hedelfingen.*

Herzogin von Palluau : *see Duchess de Palluau.*

Jaune de Buttner : *see Buttner's Yellow.*

Jaune de Donissen : *see Donissen's Yellow.*

IMPERATRICE EUGÉNIE. *Verger*, 1. Medium to fairly large, early June, ripening before May Duke. Colour, bright scarlet, turning a little darker when fully ripe. Shape, oblate, a little flattened top and bottom, stands up. Suture, absent. Stem, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, in a wide shallow cavity, often on a common main stem. Flesh, pale yellow, a little red under the skin, very tender and juicy. Flavour, very pleasant, sweet and slight acid, admirably blended. Stone, rather small, oval, plump. Growth, moderate, suitable for garden trees. Shoots, medium, straight, short internodes. Leaves, moderately large, spatulate, upfolded, held out. Fertility, very good. Flowers, large, petals round. Origin, this was a seedling found in a vineyard belonging to a M. Varenne, near Belleville, Paris. It was introduced by M. Gontier in 1855. One of the earliest of its group, it is hardy and an excellent cropper, and can be warmly recommended for garden purposes.

Kaiserliche Weichsel : *see Griotte à Courte Queue.*

Koenigliche Amarelle : *see Early May.*

KENTISH RED. *Brook.*, 12. (Early Richmond.) Medium, early July. Colour, shining scarlet becoming darker when fully ripe. Shape, oblate, evenly rounded, suture absent. Stem, medium, stout, in a medium cavity, adhering to stone. Flesh, yellow with pinkish tinge, very tender, juicy, acid and faintly bitter. Stone,

rather small, round and plump. Fertility, moderate. Said to be self-sterile. Growth, moderate, making a medium tree, at first upright, then spreading. Shoots, vigorous. Leaves, obovate, thick, a little upfolded, stipules rather large, curving across the wood. Flowers, large, petals oblate, overlapping, pedicel short. Origin, probably known for several centuries. There has been, and is, much confusion in the Amarelle class of cherries. This variety is called by some Flemish, but all older English authorities give the Kentish as the earlier of the two. It differs from the Flemish also in the slightly larger leaves and stouter shoots, the larger stipules, and the fully grown tree is much less twiggy and bears less well. The fruit is also much larger and more handsome. The flowers are also very distinct. The length of stem is apt to vary, probably according to growth conditions in spring.

Knorpelkirsche von Cleveland : *see Bigarreau Cleveland*.

Konigin Hortensia : *see Reine Hortense*.

KNIGHT'S EARLY BLACK. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, 93. F., Noir Précoce de Knight ; G., Knight's Frühe Herzkirsche. Large, mid-June to early July. Colour, dark shining red, turning almost black. Shape, oblate, flattened each end, surface uneven, generally a sharp boss in middle of suture. Stands up. Suture, broad and shallow, of a lighter colour than the rest of fruit, pistil in a deep depression. Stem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, rather variable, set in a deep cavity. Flesh, dark black-red, juicy, rather firm, fibrous. Flavour, most delicious, sweet, not so juicy as Rivers' Early. Stone, rather small, round. Growth, moderate, making a medium sized tree. Shoots, rather stout, internodes very short. Leaves, rather small, held flat, or a little down hanging, pale yellow green, leaves fall early, colour dull Indian red. Flowers, large, mid, petals round, solid texture, much overlapping, much cleft, pistil longer. Fertility, very good. Origin, raised by Thomas

Andrew Knight, about 1810, from the Bigarreau × May Duke. Very like Waterloo, but the stem is shorter. One of the best of the black cherries.

Knight's Frühe Herzkirsche: *see Knight's Early Black.*

LATE DUKE. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, 45. Large, August. Colour, very deep red, skin shining. Shape, roundish heart-shaped, not so oblate as May Duke, distinctly flattened on top, tapering below. Suture, rather wide and showing usually a darker tinge. Stem, slender, 2 inches, but variable, not on a common foot-stalk as most Dukes, in a wide and deep cavity. Flesh, tender, pale yellow, very tender, juice plentiful, not coloured. Flavour, very rich and good. Stone, large, pointed oval, a little flattened. Growth, moderate, makes a compact headed standard and good pyramid. Shoots, rather slender and short. Leaves, moderately large, oval tapering to base, long point, upfolded, coarsely serrate, held out or a little down hanging. Flowers, small, petals round, concave. Fertility, moderate. Origin, uncertain. Grown in this country for a century at least.

Lauermann: *see B. Napoleon.*

MAY DUKE. *Brook.*, 7. F., Royal Hative. Medium, mid to end June. Colour, deep crimson black. Shape, round, decidedly flattened at stem and tapering slightly to apex, but not pointed. Suture, shallow, indistinct. Stem, moderately stout, about 1½ inches, three or four on a common base. Flesh, very tender, jelly like. Flavour, very good when fully ripe. Stone, rather small, round and plump. Growth, sturdy, very upright, making a vase shaped tree. Shoots, stout, short. Leaves, round oval, held out flat, dark shining, turning dull claret-brown, fading to orange. Flowers, large, opening late, petals round, very short claw, cupped, pistil slightly longer. Origin, an old variety, quite probably of English origin, as there were

several Duke's known in the seventeenth century, but in France they were called "Anglais." A valuable fruit, which in some soils is grown for market, but is more commonly known as a garden fruit. Is reputed to be partly self-fertile and in some places crops well when planted quite alone. Not liable to crack in wet weather.

Merveille de Septembre : *see Belle Agathe.*

Monstreuse de Mezel : *see Big. de Mezel.*

MORELLO. *Brook.*, 12. Large, August-September, often hanging on a north wall till October. Colour, deep blackish red. Shape, roundish oblate, rather variable. Suture, slight, usually showing slightly paler in colour. Stem, long and thin, often 2 inches, in a shallow cavity. Flesh, dark crimson, tender, very juicy. Flavour, slightly bitter sweet, but when fully ripe quite a refreshing fruit. Growth, slender, a little spreading. Shoots, long and whippy. Leaves, thick, oval, slightly pointed, turning dull chrome yellow, very slight red. Fertility, very good, self-fertile. Origin, known in this country since Parkinson's day. There are however, I believe, several varieties or forms grown as Morello which are not true. Probably Griotte du Nord is one. There is a very large shorter-stemmed variety which I have just procured. The subject, however, is very complicated, and I have not yet been able to work it out. A most valuable fruit which makes a fine open bush albeit usually grown on walls.

Noble : *see Tradescant's Heart.*

NOIR DE SCHMIDT. Large, early July. Colour, very dark red, not so dark as Black Tartarian. Shape, heart, ending in a point, surface even, on which pistil is rather prominent. Suture, hardly visible. Stem, 2 inches, rather slender in a large and deep cavity, thickening towards insertion. Flesh, firm, not very juicy, dark red under skin, lighter near the centre.

Flavour, fairly good, but not first-class. Stone, round, fairly large. Growth, very vigorous. Leaves, medium, rather broad oval, ending in a short sharp tip, rather finely serrate, turning a dark claret-red. Fertility, good. Flowers, fairly large, petals narrow oval, not overlapping, much tapering to short claw, generally nicked, opening late. Origin, raised by Herr. Schmidt, of Casselkow, Germany, from a stone of Tradescant's Cherry about 1850 (?) Possibly of value for market, as so firm in flesh, but not quite first class in quality.

NOIR DE GUBEN. G., Gubener Schwarze Knorpelkirsche. Very large, end June. Colour, deep crimson red, passing to blackish-red, shining. Shape, oblate, much flattened at top, curving to apex, which is decidedly flattened, so that the fruit stands up. Suture, a cut line, outline smooth and even. Stem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in a deep and regular cavity, stout and very dark green. Flesh, blackish-red, firm, juicy. Flavour, fairly good, not quite first rate. Stone, rather large, plump, round. Shoots, very stout and vigorous, fairly upright. Leaves, large broad, serration very coarse, holds leaf late and turns a pale golden yellow, slight red, very distinct at this season. Fertility, fair. Flowers, large, late, petals round, thin and papery, much overlapping, without claw. Origin, raised by Herr. Groth, of Guben, Germany. A handsome fruit which should be tested for orchard culture.

Noir Précoce de Knight : *see Knight's Early Black.*

NOUVELLE ROYALE. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1862, 72. Large, mid to end July. Colour, dark red with patches of blackish-red when fully ripe. Shape, roundish oblate, outline uneven, flattened below, stands up. Suture, a darker line. Stem, 2 inches, moderate thickness, swollen at insertion, in a narrow deepish cavity. Flesh, pale yellow, with red fibres, very tender and delicious, quite one of the best of the Dukes. Stone, rather large, oval rounded, plump. Fertility, moderately good. Growth, moderate, forms an upright

tree. Shoots, stout, not very long. Leaves, rather large, roundish oval, blunt tipped, very shallow crenate, petiole short, held out stiffly, fading yellow-brown. Flowers, medium, cupped. Origin, according to Thomas this was raised by Sageret. Leroy thinks it the same as the Cerise Guigne, but this ripens earlier. A very fine fruit making a neat pyramid or standard tree very suitable for garden growth. The figure in the "Florist and Pomologist" shows the stems too short.

OHIO BEAUTY. *Verger*, VIII., 36. Medium to fairly large, mid to end June. Colour, salmon pink with a few yellowish dots and marblings. Shape, heart-shaped, distinctly flattened at stem, outline rather uneven, flattened at side. Suture, marked and uneven. Stem, fairly stout, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, set in a large shallow cavity. Flesh, yellowish, tender, clinging slightly to the stone, which is of medium size, round, larger on suture side. Flavour, moderate. Growth, vigorous. Shoots, moderately stout, straight. Leaves, long, pale green, upfolded, held out. Fertility, good. Flowers, large, petals broad and cut at top. Origin, said to have been raised by Professor Kirtland, of Cleveland, Ohio. Introduced in 1847. A distinct and attractive fruit, its salmon colour is remarkable. Rather too soft for market use.

OLIVET. Large, mid-July. Colour, rich garnet red. Shape, oblate, very much flattened top and bottom and stands on its tip well. Suture, absent, indicated by a dark line only. Stem, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, stout in a narrow and fairly deep cavity. Flesh, very tender and juicy, white fibres, juice red. Flavour, rather acid, more a cooking quality than dessert. Leaves, large, long and narrow, ending in a long point. Flowers, open early, petals medium, hardly overlapping, opens nearly flat, eared. A large fruit and of vigorous growth. Origin, probably from Olivet near Orleans. Of recent introduction.

Ostheimer Weichsel : *see Griotte d'Ostheim.*

RAMON OLIVA. Large, end June. Colour, blackish-red, shining. Shape, oblate, a little heart-shaped, suture very faint and shallow, fruit as seen from side is well rounded. Flesh, tender, colour deep red, very juicy. Flavour, very good. Stone, rather large, oval, plump. Growth, very vigorous when young. Shoots, very stout and strong, growing over 6 ft. as maidens. Leaves, large, broad, ending in a rather long tip, edges deeply crenate, held out, slightly upfolded, very stout petiole, fades dull crimson-brown. Leaf hangs late. Flowers, large round, petals overlapping on rather short stems, opening rather early. Origin, put into commerce by M. Charozé, of Pyramide-Trelazé, near Angers, France, about 1900 (?)

REINE HORTENSE. *Ned. Boom.*, II., 1. G., Königin Hortensia. Large to very large, June and early July. Colour, bright cornelian red to a darker shade. Shape, oval or nearly round, a little flattened at tip but not standing up, seen from the side remarkably lop-sided, one side being notably higher. Suture, very inconspicuous, but more marked at top of fruit. Stem, 2 inches, rather stout in a large cavity. Flesh, yellow, tender, juice uncoloured. Flavour, extremely good. Stone, oval, flattened at stem end. Shoots, long and slightly pendant. Leaves, large, tapering to the long weak petiole, tip very long and broad, very sharply and deeply serrate. Fertility, moderate. Flowers, in fours on a common peduncle, petals just overlap, squarish, cleft at top, out before leaves. Origin, raised by M. Larose, gardener to the Empress Josephine, at Malmaison. First fruited in 1837. Other accounts of the origin of this variety are given, but this is, I think, the true history. A most delicious fruit, but its bearing qualities are poor. Perhaps best on a wall as a fan trained tree.

RONALD'S LATE DUKE. Rather large, very late, after Tradescant's. Colour, dark shining crimson.

Shape, heart, a little flattened each side, outline very even. Suture, very shallow, often a mere line ; pistil, point always on one side of apex. Stem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, in a very deep cavity, rather slender. Flesh, yellow with slight reddish tinge, juice pale rose. Flavour, very good, with a slight bitterness. Growth, compact and sturdy. Leaves, yellow green to black, very dull. Fertility, good. Can be distinguished from Late Duke by its flesh and coloured juice.

ROUNDEL HEART. Very large, early July. Colour, dark red but not quite black, a very bright pinkish red when not fully coloured, shining. Shape, heart-shaped, but flattened off at pistil, very markedly flattened on suture side, but suture a line only. On the other side a band of lighter colour can usually be seen. Pistil slightly sunk, dots fairly numerous, golden. Stem, 2 inches, in a deep and even basin. Flesh, dark red, fibrous, with black veins especially round the stone, very juicy, sweet and good. Stone, round, very plump and much flattened on top. Flowers, open mid-season. Leaves rather large, oval, down-hanging, evenly crenate, turning orange yellow and hanging late. A very fine fruit, the origin of which I have not so far traced. Makes an upright vasiform tree.

Rote Mai Kirsche : *see May Duke.*

ROYAL DUKE. Large, mid-July. Colour, deep garnet red, not turning black. Shape, oblate, flattened at top, stands upright. Suture, none, but a dark line. Stem, 2 inches, rather slender, in a narrow and shallow cavity. Flesh, transparent, yellow with a few red streaks. Flavour, very delicious, only slightly acid, quite unequalled for cooking. Stone, red, roundish oval, fairly small. Growth, extremely upright and vigorous. Shoots, stout and short. Leaves, small, round, held out flat. Fertility, very irregular. Flowers, cupped, petals round, pistil longer. Makes a very upright tree. Most delicious for dessert or cooking, but too uncertain a cropper.

Royal Hative : *see May Duke.*

St. Margaret's : *see Tradescant's Heart.*

Scarlet King : *see Coe's Carnation.*

Schoene Agathe : *see Belle Agathe.*

Schoene von Choisy : *see Belle de Choisy.*

Schwarze Alder : *see Black Eagle.*

Schwarze Knorpel von Mezel : *see Bigarreau de Mezel.*

TRADESCANT'S HEART. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1881, 105. (Noble, St. Margaret's.) Large, end July. Colour, dark purplish red. Shape, heart-shaped, but a little flattened at point, a little flattened on suture side, but fairly even in outline. Suture, broad and shallow, a little lighter than rest of fruit, but with a dark line down middle. Stem, 2 inches, fairly stout, in a deep cavity which is cut away at one side ; this is a very constant character. Flesh, remarkably firm, fibrous, dark claret-red, not very juicy, skin slightly tough. Flavour, very rich when fully ripe. Leaves, medium, rather pale milky-green, much upfolded, tapering regularly, slightly down-hanging, more crenate than serrate, turning dull claret-brown, and later mottled brown or rich orange ; holding on late. Flowers, rather large, petals oval without claw, opening to vase shape, opening late. Makes a large spreading tree. This variety has been grown in England for at least three centuries and was probably imported by John Tradescant, about 1611. Noble, recently introduced as a novelty, is undoubtedly identical. A very fine late variety doing well as a standard.

TURKEY HEART. Medium, late. Colour, deep shining black. Shape, roundish heart-shape. Stem, 1½ inches in a deep cavity. Flesh, very firm, the

fruit ripens successively. Growth, vigorous, making an upright tree. Leaves, rather small, round oval, with short point, held out, a little upfolded, serration variable, biserrate, turning a mottled blackish-brown. Fertility, good. Flowers, remarkably small, petals well apart, oval, twisted, mid-season. Origin, this is the variety grown in East Kent orchards under this name, but it does not seem to be described by any authority, the Turkey Heart of Hogg is a white cherry. A variety grown in some nurseries as Late Black Bigarreau seems to be identical with this. A poor fruit of hard flesh and large stone, but it makes a good price owing to its lateness.

VICTORIA BLACK. Medium. Colour, deep black, not mottled. Stem, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, slender, in a wide and deep cavity. Shape, square round, distinctly flat at base, pistil very small, at side of a flattened depression, stands up. Outline, generally fairly even. Flesh, tender, deep black, little flavour and not very sweet. Stone, medium, even oval. Makes a large tree, leaves very distinctly veined below and rugose above, this character being very readily noted and most characteristic. Ripe just before Waterloo. Origin, undiscovered, much grown in Kentish orchards.

WATERLOO. *Trans. R.H.S.*, V., II., 302. Medium, end June, early July. Colour, deep crimson-red with lighter specks. Shape, oblate, a little flattened at tip and each side. Suture, none. Stem, rather slender, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches, in a medium cavity. Flesh, very dark red, fibrous and tender. Flavour, very sweet and rich. Stone, medium, round and plump. Growth, moderate, makes a round headed tree. Shoots, moderately vigorous, upright. Leaves, medium, long, hanging down markedly, autumn colour pale yellow, little, if any, red. Fertility, rather irregular. Flowers, rather small, petals nearly round, just overlapping, opening mid-season rather before foliage. Origin, raised by T. A. Knight from the Ambree \times May Duke, and introduced 1815. One of the most delicious of all cherries,

and as it does not make a large or tall tree, very suited for garden culture. Not certain enough in crop for orchard use.

WHITE HEART. Medium, mid to end July, heart-shaped. Stem, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Colour, very pale yellow with a mottled red flush. Flesh, nearly white, tender, fair flavour. Stone, medium, roundish-oval. Fertility, moderate. Shoots, long, slender and arching. Leaves, remarkably long and narrow on a very long petiole, slightly upfolded, down hanging, finely and sharply serrate, turn dull orange with black mottling and fall early. This is, I think, the Bigarreau Commun of France. It is now but little grown, having been superseded by better kinds. It makes a large tree with the main branches arching downward in a curious way. There is, however, an earlier White Heart, described by Brookshaw, ripening early in June.

WERDER EARLY BLACK. Medium to fairly large, early June. Colour, shining blackish-red. Shape, rounded heart-shaped, flattened at top, one side a little flattened with a shallow and wide suture. Stem, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, rather slender, inserted in a wide and deep cavity, which is cut into by the suture. Flesh, dark red, very tender and juicy, of quite good quality. Stone, distinctly oval, much drawn in at top. Growth moderate, makes a round headed tree. Shoots, rather slender, arching. Leaves, medium, oval, ending in a long point, down hanging, a little undulated. Fertility, good. Flowers, fairly large, petals round. Origin, probably from Werder, near Potsdam, a noted cherry country; the fruit was known before 1800. A very fine early fruit ripening before Early Rivers and worthy of more attention than it receives. There are several false varieties in orchards which may have led to an unjust condemnation.

WINDSOR. *New York*, 198. Large, very late. Shape, oblate, flattened at stem and slightly compressed. Suture, a line only. Colour, dark liver coloured.

Stem, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, rather thin in a deep and wide cavity. Flesh, red, firm, fairly juicy, flavour, fairly good. Leaves, fairly large, oval, upfolded, doubly crenate. Flowers, fairly large, petals, oval, pistil, shorter. Growth, vigorous, making a fairly large, round-headed tree. Originated at a farm at Windsor, Ontario, and introduced by Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N.Y., in 1881. A very valuable late cherry, like most Black Bigarreux, apt to crack in wet seasons.

Smooth Shoots—S.
Downy Shoots—D.

PLUMS.

SEASON	RED.		YELLOW.	
	ROUND OR OBLONG.	OVAL.	ROUND OR OBLONG.	OVAL.
July	<i>Stint S.</i> PEACH S.			<i>Jaune</i> <i>Hative D.</i>
		<i>Early Harvest</i>		
		<i>Myrobalan Red S.</i>	McLaughlin's S.	<i>Myrobalan</i> <i>Yellow S.</i>
Aug.	Early Normandy D. SULTAN S.	Victoria D. Swan Utility S. Purple Pershore S. RED MAGNUM BONUM S. ALLGROVES SUPERB S. EVESHAM WONDER S.	<i>Drap d'or D.</i> OULLIN'S GAGE S. Early Trans- parent Gage D.	Golden Esperen S.
	LOMBARD S.		Bleeker's Yellow D. Denniston's S. <i>Mirabelle</i> <i>Petite D.</i>	Gisbornes D.
	Cox's EMPEROR D.	BELLE DE LOUVAIN S.		Pershore S.
Sept.	Prince of Wales S.	<i>Blaisdon Red D.</i> POND'S SEEDLING S. Autumn Compôte S. BELLE DE SEPTEMBRE D. Crimson Drop S. GIANT PRUNE S.	Transparent Gage D. DECAISNE S. <i>White</i> <i>Damson S.</i> Bryanston S. ABRICOTÉE DE BRUNAU S. Late Trans- parent D. Reine Claude de Bavay S: Golden Trans- parent S.	Jefferson's S. WASHINGTON D. WHITE MAGNUM BONUM S. <i>St. Catherine S.</i> TAY BANK S. Coe's Golden Drop S. Coe's Violet S.
	PRIMATE			
Oct.		St. Martin's S.	<i>White</i> <i>Bullace D.</i> <i>Shepherd's</i> <i>Bullace D.</i>	

PLUMS.

DARK BLUE TO BLACK.		GREEN.		SEASON.
ROUND OR OBLONG.	OVAL.	ROUND OR OBLONG.	OVAL.	
<i>Early</i> <i>Favourite D.</i> <i>Early Rivers' S.</i> <i>Early</i> <i>Orlean's D.</i> <i>Morocco D.</i> <i>Czar S.</i> <i>Blue Rock S.</i>		<i>July Green</i> <i>Gage S.</i>		<i>July</i>
<i>Rivers' Early</i> <i>Damson D.</i>	<i>Belgian</i> <i>Purple S.</i>			<i>Aug.</i>
<i>Heron S.</i> <i>Purple</i> <i>Pershire S.</i> <i>Orleans</i> <i>(Old) D.</i> <i>Smith's</i> <i>Orleans D.</i> <i>Woolston</i> <i>Black D.</i> <i>GOLIATH D.</i>	<i>Mussell</i> <i>Curlew D.</i>	<i>Green Gage S.</i>		
<i>Purple</i> <i>Gage S.</i> <i>Angelina</i> <i>Burdett S.</i>	<i>D'agen S.</i> <i>PROSPERITY D.</i> <i>Mitchelson's S.</i> <i>Prince Englebert S.</i> <i>Frogmore Damson S.</i> <i>DIAMOND D.</i> <i>Fellemborg S.</i> <i>Farleigh Damson D.</i> <i>Winesour D.</i>	<i>Apricot D.</i>		<i>Sept.</i>
<i>Bush S.</i> <i>Kirke's S.</i> <i>BOULOUF S.</i> <i>Count</i> <i>Althann's</i> <i>Gage S.</i>	<i>ADMIRAL S.</i> <i>Bradley's Damson S.</i> <i>Prune Damson D.</i> <i>Merryweather</i> <i>Damson D.</i> <i>Common Quetsche S.</i> <i>Ickworth Impera-</i> <i>trice S.</i>	<i>Guthrie's</i> <i>Green Gage S.</i>		
<i>Common</i> <i>Damson D.</i> <i>MONARCH D.</i>	<i>ARCHDUKE S.</i> <i>PRESIDENT S.</i> <i>Blue Imperatrice S.</i> <i>GRAND DUKE S.</i> <i>Wyedale S.</i>	<i>Orpington</i> <i>Prolific D.</i>		
<i>Black</i> <i>Bullace D.</i>	<i>LANGLEY BULLACE S.</i>			<i>Oct.</i>

PLUMS.

ABRICOTÉE DE BRAUNAU. (Reine Claude Braunau.) Large, early mid-September, dessert, round, distinctly flattened each end with a deep suture. Colour, golden yellow, spotted and flecked with red, or if well exposed quite a red flush, darker green stripings are notable also. Flesh, golden yellow, very sweet and well flavoured, closely resembling Green Gage. Stem, stout, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, set in a wide shallow basin. Stone, free, round-oval, flattened. Growth, vigorous-spreading, making a good sized tree, not very fertile. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, large, broad oval, rugose. Raised by Dr. Leigel about 1818, and is grown in this country in some parts, but hardly merits a place, as there are others of its season more fertile.

Abricotée de Tours : *see Apricot.*

ADMIRAL. Large, end September, culinary, even, round oval, rounded regularly to each end. Suture, marked, broad and deep cutting into cavity, pistil on surface, often with deep cleft by its side. Colour, very dark purple-blue, with a deep bloom. Flesh, golden yellow, mealy and tasteless. Stem, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, in deep cavity. Stone, clinging, oval-round. Growth, moderate, makes a shapely round tree; wood smooth, internodes short. Leaf, large, pointed oval, down curved, twisted, held out, irregular, crenate, oval. Flowers open after leaves, large, petals twisted, anthers orange. Very similar to Monarch.

D'AGEN. *Mas.* VI., 41. G., Agener, (Robe de Sergent.) Medium, August to September, 2 inches high by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, oval, tapering most to stem; used for drying. Colour, dark purplish-blue, with a thick bloom, which makes it appear quite blue. Flesh, very firm, greenish, dry and sweet, skin thick. Stem, slender, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, in a very shallow and narrow cavity. Stone, rather large for size of fruit, oval, flat. Growth, good, forming a medium size tree, with a round slightly weeping head, fertility, good. Shoots, long, flexible, smooth. Leaves, medium size, oval, short point, usually a little undulating, held out stiffly. Flowers, mid-season, after leaves, petals round, short claw, pistil, smooth, anthers yellow. Origin, this is a very old variety, said to have been brought by the Benedictines from the East and planted near at Agen, near Bordeaux. There are many strains of this fruit, and it has produced a giant form by bud sporting, known as "Coates Prune." It is used for drying only, and though it grows and crops well in this country, it does not make a good prune, probably from lack of high enough temperature in the growing season.

Agener : *see d'Agen.*

Alderton : *see Victoria.*

ALLGROVE'S SUPERB. Very large, end August, dessert, oval, tapering a little to stalk, slightly flattened at eye; suture, shallow, more marked at eye, and often with a narrow yellow line running down it. Colour, deep crimson red, much dotted with pitted yellow dots, the skin shows darker mottlings. Pistil in a very shallow basin, or on surface. Flesh, greenish-yellow, tender, a little mealy, of fair flavour. Stem, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, in a very narrow and shallow basin. Stone, free, markedly oval, pointed at top, cheeks swollen. Leaves, round, large, dark, evenly bi-crenate. Shoots smooth. A red sport from Jefferson, and introduced by Mr. Allgrove in August, 1915.

ANGELINA BURDETT. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1853, 270. Medium, end August-September, dessert, $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, round, a little flattened each pole, suture, marked rather deeper towards the stem. Colour, dark, reddish purple, but with a strong bloom. Flesh, yellow-green, extremely juicy and sweet, of Gage flavour and quite first-class. Stem, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, long, thin, inserted in a very narrow cavity. Stone, small, oval, tapering to point at each end, free. Fertility, good. Shoots, rather weak and short, smooth. Leaves, small, oval, ending in a sharp point, which bends downwards, held out, finely serrate. Flowers, small, a little greenish in colour, petals round. Raised by Mr. Dowling, of Woolston, Southampton, about 1850, the figure in "Florist and Pomologist" is the first published. A very good fruit, which will hang long on the tree if protected. According to Mas, it is a good plum for drying.

APRICOT. (Abricotée de Tours, Yellow Apricot.) F., Abricotée; G., Gelbe Apricotentarte. Medium to large, mid-September, dessert, $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$, round, a little flattened at each pole, suture moderately deep. Colour, yellow-green, covered with a fine bloom, and splashed and dotted with red on sunny side. Flesh, nearly Apricot yellow, firm, very sweet and juicy, most delicious. Growth, rather slow, but makes a large spherical headed tree. Shoots, covered with a short fine down. Leaves, fairly large, long, oval, ending in a blunt point, a little down, curved, coarsely crenate. Flowers, medium, greenish white, before leaves, petals oval, well apart. The tree fruits in early stages, and continues productive. An old variety mentioned by Parkinson, and fully described by Duhamel. There are many plums called Apricot, but this is the true old variety. It closely resembles the Green Gage, but is larger, and the very yellow flesh and coarsely crenate leaves serve to distinguish it easily.

ARCHDUKE (as Late Diamond). *Fl. and Pom.*, 1882, 25. Large, early October, culinary, oval, suture,

very marked. Colour, dark reddish-blue. Flesh, greenish-yellow, often tinged with red, coarse texture, flavour fair, delicious when cooked. Stem, smooth and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Stone, free, oval, tapering markedly to stem. Growth, moderate, erect, shoots smooth, leaves darkish green, long oval, down curved, a little twisted at edge, irregularly crenate, very downy below. Fertility, moderate. Flowers, open second early, before leaves, petals, very narrow, tapering to claw, cupped, pistil equal. Raised by Mr. Rivers from a seed of De Montfort; and introduced in 1883. A very useful fruit, which for its lateness deserves greater recognition.

Autumn Beauty : *see Belle de Septembre.*

AUTUMN COMPÔTE. *Verger*, VI., 36. Fairly large, mid-September, culinary, long oval, evenly rounded at both ends. Suture, rather wide and shallow. Colour, dark red with faint blue tinge, with heavy russet dots. Flesh, firm, sweet and juicy, but of cooking quality only. Stem, smooth, rather slender, in a narrow cavity. Stone, clinging slightly, rather small, pointed oval, tapering much at each end. Growth, moderate, making a compact, upright spreading tree. Fertility, good. Shoots, moderately strong, smooth. Leaves, rather large, oval, blunt, pointed down, cupped, coarsely crenate. Flowers, large, petals round, overlapping, opening with leaves, pistil smooth. Raised by Mr. Rivers from a seed of Cooper's Large, about 1838. A valuable preserving or drying sort. It is said by Mas to hang without rotting in a wet season better than many varieties.

BELGIAN PURPLE. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1878, 105. F., Bleu de Belgique; G., Blau von Belgien. Medium, mid-August, very prolific, dessert or culinary, oval, often tapering a little to the stalk. Suture, shallow, deeping towards the cavity, pistil in a slight depression. Colour, purplish-black with a redder tinge on shady side, many brown dots. Flesh, golden yellow, extremely juicy, sweet and of moderate flavour, adhering slightly

to stone. Stem, thin, often rather long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, in a deep and narrow cavity. Stone, oval, rather flat, often winged on one side, nearly free. Shoots, short, jointed, smooth. Leaves, medium, oval, held out, slightly down-folded, twisted, boldly crenate. Flowers, large, petals overlapping, of a greenish tinge, opening with leaves. Probably originated in Belgium about 1850. This is a valuable fruit mid-way between cooking and dessert qualities. It is found to be self-fertile.

BELLE DE LOUVAIN. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1879, 105. G., Schoene von Lowen. Large, to very large, end August, culinary, long, oval, markedly flattened on the suture side. Suture, rather deep, and very broad; pistil, level with surface. Colour, dull purple-red, a brilliant scarlet when unripe, surface hammered. Flesh, yellow, rather mealy, cooks excellently, juicy, very dark and of rich flavour. Stem, stout, and long, in a rather deep cavity, always surrounded with a fleshy ring. Stone, free, very long, oval and flat. Growth, vigorous, upright, shoots smooth. Leaves, large, curiously down-twisted, coarsely crenate. Fertility, moderate. Flowers, rather large, opening mid-season with leaves, petals apart. A valuable plum, much grown for market use, it makes a compact upright spreading tree, the fruit is rather subject to rot. Self-fertile. Possibly raised by Van Mons; it was found in his collection in 1845, and named by Bivort.

BELLE DE SEPTEMBRE. (Autumn Beauty.) *Fl. and Pom.*, 1863, 144. G., Schoene September Konigspflamme. Large, end September, culinary, oval, even, narrowing a little to the stem. Suture, shallow, often but a darker line. Colour, bright crimson-red with thin bloom. Flesh, pale yellow, firm, clinging. Flavour, a little sweet, most suited for culinary uses. Stem, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, thin, smooth, in a small cavity. Stone, moderately large, long oval, pointed. Fertility, good. Shoots, downy. Leaves, large, roundish, oval, blunt point, held out, slightly down twisted, shallow, crenate. Glands, prominent, green. Origin, this is possibly one

of Van Mons' seedlings; it has been grown in this country some fifty years at least.

Black Diamond : *see Diamond*.

Bleeker's Scarlet : *see Lombard*.

BLAISDON RED. Medium, end August, dark claret-red, oval, lopsided, tapering to a neck. Flesh, firm, yellowish-green, poor flavour, but cooking well, very prolific. Leaves, medium, round, dark, evenly crenate. Shoots, downy. Growth, sturdy, making a tall dense tree in its native home. Origin, raised by a Mr. Dowding, of Blaisdon, near Gloucester, from a stock on which an Apricot was grafted. A great favourite in the Severn Valley, where it is grown for market and sent to South Wales.

Black Diamond : *see Diamond*.

Blau von Belgien : *see Belgian Purple*.

Bleeker's Scarlet : *see Lombard*.

BLEEKER'S YELLOW GAGE. F., Reine Claude de Bleeker. Medium, mid-August, dessert, $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$, round slightly flattened at stalk. Suture, rather shallow. Colour, pale, golden-yellow when fully ripe with a few crimson dots. Flesh, yellow, moderately firm, very sweet with honey-like flavour. Stem, long ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches), thin, inserted almost level with surface. Stone, medium, more oval than one would expect from the shape of the fruit, free. Growth, moderate, making a rather weeping tree. Shoots, downy. Fertility, excellent. Leaves, medium size, oval, down cupped, finely serrate, held out. Flowers, medium size, petals round. Raised by Mrs. Bleeker, of Albany, New York, about 1810. This is a valuable fruit, but now seldom grown. It is of the Gage family, but is easily separated from all others by its remarkably long stem.

Bleu de Belgique : *see Belgian Purple.*

BLUE IMPERATRICE. Medium, October, dessert, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$, oval, tapering to stem. Suture, shallow. Colour, dark red-purple, the thick bloom giving a blue appearance. Flesh, yellow, firm, sweet when well ripened. Stem, nearly 1 inch, inserted almost level with surface. Stone, rather large, broadly oval, semi-clinging, free in a warm year. Growth, vigorous, making a rather large tree. Shoots, strong, smooth. Fertility, good. Leaves, large, oval, crenate. Origin, a very old variety, figured by Du Hamel. There is some confusion over this fruit, that figured by Mas ("Le Verger," Vol. II., 101) is evidently not that of Duhamel. Now seldom grown, it really requires a wall to perfect the fruit in most seasons.

Bradley's Damson : *see under Damson.*

BLUE ROCK. Small, mid-August, culinary, round, considerably flattened at each pole. Suture marked broad and shallow. Pistil point at end of a wide and broad basin, into which the suture runs. Colour, dark purplish blue. Stem, stout, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, smooth, set in a broad cavity. Flesh, yellow, firm, free stone. Leaf rather small, held out nearly flat, shining, round oval, evenly crenate. Shoots, smooth. Raised and introduced by Messrs. Rivers. A valuable Early Plum, closely following Rivers' Early, worthy of more attention from market growers.

BRYANSTON. F., Reine Claude Bryanston. Medium, mid-September, dessert, round, much flattened at each end. Suture, broad and rather shallow. Pistil, in a deep basin. Colour, pale greenish-yellow, with a few small red dots. Flesh, greenish-yellow, firm, delicious, quite equal to a Green Gage. Stem, stout, downy, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, in a deep basin. Stone, free or nearly so, oval, plump. Makes a large, spreading tree. Self sterile. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, pale yellow-green, very large, oval, crenate. Flowers, mid-season,

with leaves, petals round. Origin, raised at Bryanston Park, Blandford (supposedly Green Gage \times Golden Drop). An excellent late Green Gage. Recorded in 1831.

BOULOUF. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1879, 106. Medium, September, culinary, roundish oval, a little flattened at stem. Suture, broad and very shallow, pistil, level with surface. Colour, deep crimson, sometimes covered with conspicuous russet dots, ringed black. Flesh, golden-yellow, transparent, sweet, not very rich, a culinary fruit mainly. Stem, 1 inch, thin, green, in a deep cavity. Stone, clinging. Growth, sturdy, and very short jointed. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, long, oval, slightly upfolded, down hanging, ending in a blunt point, coarsely serrate. Origin, undiscovered. This plum is mentioned in the "Journal of the Société Van Mons," but I can find no account of its origin. The figure in "Florist and Pomologist," shows a fruit nearly black, which cannot be the variety now grown and which is, I think, correct. Remarkable for its extremely short jointed wood. It is, however, hardly heeded now, Pond's Seedling and Prince of Wales being much better of its season.

BULLACE. Bullace is a name applied horticulturally to those wild forms of *Prunus Insititia*, which are native to this country. The horticultural distinction is the *Bullace* is a round plum, and a Damson an oval one. Botanically there is, of course, no such line to be drawn. In Germany this is known as Kriecher or Halber pflaume, from the first of which probably comes the Midland name "crack" or "winter crack." Curiously enough, French writers do not seem to recognise it as a garden plant. The following are the varieties more commonly met with.

BULLACE BLACK. *New York*, 161. G., Kreik. Small, October-November, culinary, oval, tapering most to neck. Suture, absent. Colour, dark red-purple with slight bloom. Flesh, yellow, firm. Stem,

slender, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, inserted on surface. Stone, small, pointed, oval, clinging. Growth, slender, medium, making a twiggy, round-headed tree. Shoots, downy. Leaves, $\frac{1}{2}$ dark, blue-green, oval, held flat, finely crenate or serrate. Flowers, medium, with leaves, petals oval, tapering to short claw, pistil, shorter. Origin, an old English variety, known to Gerard and Parkinson. Should be left on the tree till the frosts come, and then makes an agreeable cooking fruit, equally useful for bottling and jam. Wine is also made from it in East Anglia, where Bullaces are largely grown. In South Nottingham, its local name is Winter Crack (compare the German Krieke). A very valuable late fruit, worthy of more attention as a market fruit.

BULLACE LANGLEY. Rather large, October-November, culinary, $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$, oval, evenly shaped. Colour, dark blue-black with slight bloom. Flesh, greenish-firm, sweet. Growth, vigorous, making a straggling twisted tree. Shoots, smooth. Good cropper. Leaves, oval, blue-green, margins crinkled and twisted, deeply crenate. Flowers, medium, petals oval, apart, anthers, deep yellow. Raised by Messrs. Veitch (Farleigh Damson \times Early Orleans) and introduced in 1902. A very useful late fruit, more of the damson character than the Bullace.

BULLACE SHEPHERD'S. Large (for a Bullace), late, hanging till the end of October. Culinary, roundish oval. Colour, greenish yellow. Growth, moderate, upright. Shoots downy. Leaf, rather large, pale green, edges rolled, slightly undulating, curved serrate. Origin, undiscovered. A useful cooking fruit after Plums are over.

BULLACE WHITE. *New York*, 374. Small, October-November, culinary, round, a little flattened at stem. Suture, a line only. Colour, pale milky-yellow with thick white bloom. Flesh, pale yellow, firm, a little sweet. Stem, slender, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, inserted in

a rather deep cavity. Stone, pointed, round-oval, rather large for size of fruit. Growth, moderate, making a dense round-headed tree. Shoots, downy. Fertility, good. Leaves, medium, oval, short pointed, doubly serrate. Flowers, medium size, after leaves, generally singly, petals obovate, short claw, pistil glabrous, usually equalling stamens. Origin, an old variety known to Parkinson, and still grown, especially in East Anglia. Can be distinguished from the White Damson by its roundness, the former being oval.

Burbank's Giant Prune : *see Giant Prune.*

BUSH (Waterloo). Medium, mid-September. Culinary, round-oblong, tapering to stalk, but flattened at pistil. Suture, broad and shallow, getting deeper at eye. Pistil, in a deep cleft. Colour, dark purplish red, strewn with distinct golden russet dots and flecks. Flesh, golden yellow, mealy, tasteless, but excellent when cooked, the juice turning a deep red. Stem, short and stout. Stone, clinging, round, oval, well bellied. Growth, vigorous, makes a tall spiring tree. Very hardy and prolific. Wood, downy. Leaves, rather small, round, and boldly crenate, much down-folded and edge curled ; stiffly held out. A valuable cooking Plum, and especially for bottling. According to Hogg, this was found in a hedge near Sittingbourne in 1836. It is sometimes called Waterloo, but there is a White Plum called Waterloo, which was probably raised by Van Mons.

Cambrian : *see Cox's Emperor.*

Cherry Plum : *see Myrobalan.*

Cloth of Gold : *see Drap d'Or.*

Cherry Plum : *see Myrobalan.*

Cluster Damson : *see Farleigh.*

COE'S GOLDEN DROP. *Lind. Pom. Brit. XIV. F.*, Goutte d'Or de Coe ; G. Coe's Rotgecte Pflaume. Medium to rather large, mid to end of September. Dessert, shape oval, tapering markedly to stem. Suture very shallow, or absent, except at base near pistil point. Colour, amber yellow with marked red spots on sunny side. Flesh, yellow, of firm texture, very sweet and of rich flavour, reminiscent of the Apricot. Stem, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, inserted in a very shallow cavity or on level. Stone, sharply pointed, oval. Growth, good, makes a rather straggling tree. Shoots, smooth. Fertility good. Leaves, large, shining, long oval, held out, slightly down curved, edge twisted, deeply crenate, glands prominent on edge of leaf. Flowers, small, mid-season, petals apart, ovary smooth. Raised in the late nineteenth century by Jervaise Coe, of Bury St. Edmunds, supposedly from Green Gage \times White Magnum Bonum. A very valuable fruit, now established as one of the most popular varieties. It grows well on an east wall, and can be kept long on the tree, and also for a month or so in the fruit room. It is also suitable for drying.

Coe's Late Red : *see St. Martin's.*

Coe's Rotgecte Pflaume : *see Coe's Golden Drop.*

Crittenden's Damson : *see Farleigh.*

COE'S VIOLET. *F.*, Goutte d'Or Violette. This is merely a form of Coe's Golden Drop, which has a marked violet line on one side from eye to stem, this sport was noted by Mr. Dupuy-Jamain, and has been grown in this country before 1869. Like its parent, it is self-sterile. An entirely violet sport of Coe's Golden Drop ; is recorded in 1824.

COUNT ALTHANN'S GAGE. *Fl. and Pom. 1882, 25.* *F.*, Reine Claude d'Althan. Large. Mid-September. Dessert, round, distinctly flattened at top and base. Suture, shallow, rather broad ; pistil in a broad basin. Colour, dark crimson red, marked with large golden dots.

Flesh, golden yellow, transparent, not very juicy, flavour excellent. Stem, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch, smooth, in rather large cavity. Stone, free, round, flattened. Skin, covered with a thick bloom. Growth, vigorous. Shoots, smooth, or very slightly downy in axils. Fertility, very good. Leaves, rather large, very dark green, held out, slightly upfolded. Flowers, large, petals overlap, anthers orange, ovary smooth. Origin, raised by Herr Prochasta, gardener to Count Althann in Swoyschitz, Bohemia. Introduced to England about 1869. Quite one of the hardiest and best all round gages, doing well in all forms.

COX'S EMPEROR. *Maund's Bot. Gard.* 10. (Denbigh, Cambrian.) Large to very large. End of August to early September. Culinary or dessert. Roundish oblong, distinctly flattened at each end. Suture, hardly noticeable, often as mere line. Pistil, in a shallow cleft. Colour, rich crimson red, covered with numerous large yellow dots. Flesh, golden yellow, firm, of good flavour when fully ripe, adhering to the stone, which is roundish oval, cheeks plump. Stem, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, very stout with curious long hairs, in a deep and evenly rounded basin. Growth, vigorous. Fertility good. Flowers before leaves, petals oval. Leaves, very large, round, twisted, coarsely curved serrate. Shoots, strongly downy. Origin, the writer in *Maund's Botanic Garden* in 1825 states the original tree was growing at Denbigh, then about forty years old. A very good fruit worthy of wider cultivation.

CRIMSON DROP. Medium. End September. Dessert, oval, tapering to stem, sides unequal. Suture, very shallow, often absent, with always a marked yellow line running down it. Colour, pinkish crimson covered with bold russet dots and flecks, and covered with a light bloom. Flesh, tender, golden yellow, transparent, very sweet and rich. Stone, long, oval, sharply pointed at top. Skin, thick. Growth, moderate. Fertility, good. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, longish, oval, terminating in a blunt point, rather deeply crenate. Flowers, large,

greenish, mid season, petals apart. Origin, raised at Gatton Gardens, Reigate. A valuable fruit, resembling Coe's Golden Drop, except in colour, and ripening a little later.

CURLEW. Medium. End August. Culinary, oval, tapering to stem, curiously flattened on suture side near eye and stem. Suture, broad and shallow. Colour, dark red purple. Flesh, quite yellow, no green, transparent. Flavour, poor. Stem, long, slender in a narrow cavity, ringed. Stone, clinging. Growth, rather vigorous. Fertility, moderate. Shoots, vigorous, downy. Leaves, medium size, round, shining, tapering equally to each end. Flowers, open very early, petals apart, anthers pale orange, ovary smooth. Raised and introduced by Messrs. Rivers about 1887.

CZAR. Medium. Early August. Culinary, roundish oval, rather flattened at each end. Suture, deep. Colour, dull red, with a bluish shade on exposed side, giving a purplish effect, bloom moderate. Flesh, yellow green, rather mealy, but cooking well, juice a rich red. On a wall the flavour is quite fair. Stem, short, in a deep cavity. Stone, rather small. Skin, rather tough. Growth, moderate, making an upright twiggy standard. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, medium roundish oval, held out, little undulated, crenate; glands large, edge of leaf; surface matt. Flowers, medium, petals little apart. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers and first fruited in 1874, in which year the Czar of all the Russias visited this country. The cross is said to be Prince Englebert \times Early Prolific. Self-fertile. This is grown very largely for market; its earliness and good crop recommending it, while its cooking quality is excellent.

Dame Aubert : *see White Magnum Bonum.*

DAMSON, BRADLEY'S. Large for a Damson, mid-September, roundish-oval, flattened at base and narrowing to stem. Suture, wide and shallow. Pistil, in a pronounced depression. Colour, dark purplish red,

covered with a fine bloom, giving a blue appearance. Flesh, greenish yellow, mealy, a little sweet and without the damson astringency. Stone, oval, free. Growth, vigorous, upright. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, medium, oval, up-folded, tip, down held, edge twisted, very boldly crenate; glands on edge of leaf; dying pale yellow. Flowers, greenish, petals apart, anthers orange. Raised by Mr. Bradley, Halam, Notts. One of the largest of damsons, making a moderately large, round headed tree.

DAMSON, COMMON. (English Damson.) *Fl. and Pom.*, 1878, 169. Medium, mid-September, roundish-oval. Suture, shallow. Stem, very short, stout, in a shallow cavity, faintly downy. Very fertile. Shoots, angular, downy. Leaves, long, oval, curved serrate, flat. Flowers, small, early, petals oval. This is probably the oldest damson, not far removed from the wild plum of the woods.

DAMSON, FARLEIGH. (Cluster or Crittenden's.) Small, rather late, mid-September, culinary, oval, evenly tapering to each pole. Colour, black with a marked bloom. Fertility, enormous. Flesh, firm, greenish yellow, of rich flavour when cooked. Shoots, strong with a short down. Leaves, long, oval, blue-green, down curved. Origin, a wild seedling found by Mr. Crittenden, of Farleigh, Kent, and introduced about 1820. Makes a compact pyramidal tree and much used in Kent as a wind screen.

DAMSON, FROGMORE. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1876, 265. Medium, early September, culinary, round oval, distinctly tapering to stem, as in Prune Damson. Colour, blue-black. Flesh, greenish yellow, firm, slightly astringent. Flavour, remarkably sweet. Stem, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, short, smooth, ringed at base, inserted almost without depression. Stone, oval, small, clinging. Growth, moderate. Fertility, very good. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, pea green, large for a damson, obovate, down folded, very coarsely serrate. Flowers, large, after

leaves, mid-season, pistil equal to stamens, anthers orange. Self sterile. Raised at the Royal Gardens, Frogmore, about 1870. A fine fruit, but a little lacking in the true Damson flavour.

DAMSON, MERRYWEATHER. *Garden*, 1920, 74. Large, September-October, culinary, oval. Colour, black with thin bloom. Flesh, greenish yellow, firm, with true damson flavour. Stem, fairly long. Stone, medium, oval. Skin, thick. Growth, vigorous and spreading. Fertility, good. Shoots, downy. Leaves, very large, oval, slightly down folded and twisted; evenly bi-crenate, milky green. Flowers, large, petals apart. Origin, raised by Messrs. Merryweather, of Southwell, Notts., and introduced in 1907. A valuable addition to the Damsons as it gives a good sized fruit without loss of the damson flavour.

DAMSON, PRUNE. (Shropshire Damson.) *Fl. and Pom.*, 1878, 169. Small, oval, distinctly tapering to stem, giving it a decidedly sloping shoulders look, like a miniature Coe's Golden Drop. Culinary. Colour, blue-black. Flavour, delicious when cooked, the Greengage of Damsons. Stem, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, a little downy. Stone, small, pointed oval. Growth, moderate. Shoots, downy. Leaves, long, oval, nearly lanceolate, held out, twisted, deeply and coarsely crenate; glands inconspicuous, on edge of leaf. Makes a small tree, bearing rather scantily, but generally a little each year. Often called also Cheshire Damson, but this is very distinct and much larger. It is probably of British origin.

DAMSON, RIVERS EARLY. Small, early August, culinary, roundish heart shape, flattened at stem. Suture, very shallow. Colour, dark red-blue, with slight bloom. Flesh, greenish yellow, fibrous, very juicy. Flavour, a little sweet, but no damson flavour. Stem, extremely short, a shallow cavity into which the suture cuts. Stone, small, oval pointed, clinging. Growth, moderate, makes a small round-headed tree. Fertility, good. Shoots, downy. Leaves, spatulate, light

green, very finely serrate. Origin, raised by Mr. Rivers from a seed of the St. Etienne Plum. It is really a small early Plum and this is hardly wanted when Czar is in season.

DAMSON, WHITE. (*Shailer's White Damson.*) Small, culinary, oval, whitish yellow, with bloom and a few red dots. Stem, slender, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Flesh, firm, yellowish, sweet. Stone, pointed, oval, clinging. Shoots, almost smooth; leaves, small oval, stipules, small, forked. Leaf, medium, round, very down folded and twisted. Petiole, short, very stout. An old variety known to Parkinson in 1629.

D'Ast : see *D'Agen*.

DECAISNE. Very large, early September, dessert and culinary, round, oval. Suture, very shallow. Colour, greenish yellow, with thin bloom. Flesh, greenish yellow, transparent, often sweet and rich, but variable. Stem, thin, in a shallow cavity. Stone, oval, rather large, free. Growth, moderate. Fertility, moderate. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, small, oval, a little uncupped, held out, crenate. Flowers, large. Origin, a handsome fruit, raised by Jamain and Durand, of Bourg la Reine, Paris, in 1846, from a seed of Coe's Golden Drop, and first fruited in 1859. A fruit of variable quality, usually no more than culinary value, not worth growing in these days.

Denbigh : see *Cox's Emperor*.

Denyer's Victoria : see *Victoria*.

DENNISTON'S SUPERB. Medium, mid-August, dessert, roundish oval. Suture, broad, shallow, pistil on surface. Colour, greenish-yellow, the surface washed with streaks of a darker green as if painted on. Flesh, yellowish green, transparent. Stem, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, in a slender moderate cavity, smooth. Stone, oval, pitted, small,

free. Growth, vigorous, irregular. Shoots smooth, slightly downy when young, tips green. Leaves, rather small, matt, roundish, stipules short, small, regularly crenate. Raised in America by Mr. Denniston, of Albany, and introduced about 1835. A first-rate Plum of the Green Gage style, doing well in most forms and a constant and prolific bearer. Said to be self-fertile. Makes a medium upright spreading tree.

DIAMOND. (Black Diamond.) *Fl. and Pom.*, 1878, 105. Large, mid-September, culinary, oval, much tapered to pistil. Suture, broad, shallow, getting deeper at point, where it becomes a deep cleft in which the pistil is placed. Colour, deep blue-black with light bloom. Flesh, pale yellow, often tinged red under skin, rather mealy, and sharply acid, cooking excellently. Stem, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, moderate, thick, in a rather deep cavity. Stone, free, long pointed, oval. Growth, vigorous, making an upright spreading tree. Fertility, rather irregular. Shoots, downy, Leaves, medium to fairly large, round, blunt pointed, deeply crenate, or mixed senate crenate, dark green, shining. Flowers, open before leaves, very early, petals round, apart. Origin, found in a hedge by a farm labourer named Diamond, of Brenchley, Kent, and introduced by Mr. Hooker, a nurseryman of that village, in 1830. An excellent cooking plum, not much planted now, as its early flowering makes its cropping rather unreliable.

DRAP D'OR. *Poiteau*, 29. (Cloth of Gold, Mirabelle Grosse, Mirabelle de Metz.) Small, August, dessert, round, even. Suture very shallow. Colour, pale golden yellow with many red spots on sunny side and a slight bloom. Flesh, yellow transparent, very melting, sweet, and deliciously flavoured. Stem, short and thin, in a slight cavity. Stone, small, oval, free. Growth, bushy and twiggy, making a round-headed tree. Fertility, moderate. Shoots, downy. Leaves, small, oval, held flat, irregularly serrate. Flowers, small, pistil equals stamens. Origin, an old variety known to be Quintinye. A very sweet and delicious fruit, making

excellent jam, but inferior to the original *Mirabelle Petite*, of which it is probably a large form.

Drap d'Or d'Esperen: see *Golden Esperen*.

EARLY FAVOURITE. *Verger*, VI., 6. F., Favourite *Précoce*; G., *Rivers Fruhpflaume*. Small, end July. Dessert or culinary, round. Pistil, almost level. Colour, blue-black, slight bloom. Flesh, green, juicy, sweet. Stem, short, downy, in a narrow cavity. Stone, small, oval, free. Growth, vigorous. Fertility, good. Shoots, very downy, Leaves, medium, long, oval, shallow serrate, little down curved. Flowers, small, petals round, overlapping. Origin, raised by Mr. Rivers from *Précoce de Tours*, in 1834. A valuable early plum which should be more cultivated in gardens. Quite distinct from *River's Early Prolific*.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium, August, culinary, oval, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, halves often unequal and cheeks often flat. Pistil, raised. Stem, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, set on level or slightly raised, puckering and set diagonally. Colour, light purple-red, thickly strewn with greyish dots ringed darker red, with a chalky bloom. Flesh, yellowish green, apt to be mealy. Suture, deep, often russet in bottom, curiously deep just near the stem. Flavour, poor. Stone, free, cavity much larger than stone itself. Growth, moderate. Fertility good. An old variety now only found in old orchards. The *Harvest Plum of America* is quite distinct.

EARLY NORMANDY. *Rev. Hort.*, 1874, 30. Fairly large, mid-August, culinary, round, but flattened noticeably each end. Suture, hardly visibly, only a dark line often. Colour, purplish red, covered with a light bloom. Flesh, yellow. Flavour, fair. Stem, very long in a small and shallow cavity. Stone, small, oval, free. Growth, very vigorous. Spreading. Fertility,

good. Shoots, downy, Leaves, large, oval, a little twisted, dark, shallow crenate. Flowers, large, petals overlap, opening late. Origin, raised by M. Boisbunel, from a seed of Plum Reinette Précoce about 1860. First fruited in 1871. A good fruit now little grown, but deserving a place in gardens, makes a large tree. Rather like the Peach Plum, but can be distinguished by its long stem.

EARLY ORLEANS. *Poiteau* 8. F., Monsieur Hatif. ; G., Frühe Herrenpflaume. End July, culinary, round, a little flattened at stem. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, reddish blue, with fine bloom and covered with small pinkish dots. Suture, very shallow. Flesh, pale yellow, sweet. Flavour, delicious when cooked ; juice a fine deep red. Stem, short, downy, in a small cavity. Stone, small, round, plump, free. Growth, medium. Fertility, good. Shoots, a little downy. Leaf, medium, round oval, help up, down curved, shallow crenate. Flowers, small, opening late. A very old variety which has been grown in this country for 300 years. It is still a good variety for culinary uses. The bark is apt to get sun scalded and the stems of standards should therefore be shaded when young.

EARLY RIVERS'. Small, end July, culinary, round-oval. Suture, shallow, deepening as it reaches the eye. Pistil, a little sunk, a small point left. Colour, dark blue, with a strong bloom. Flesh, golden yellow, firm. Flavour, most delicious when cooked, juice rich scarlet. Stem, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, in a deep and narrow cavity. Stone, free, oval, tapering to each end, hammered. Growth, rather slender. Fertility, good. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, short, oval, up-cupped, flat crenate, rather light, medium, held flat, stiff. Flowers, medium, petals overlap, ovary, smooth. Origin, raised by Mr. Rivers from the Précoce de Tours about 1830. Makes a medium tree of rather weeping habit.

EARLY TRANSPARENT GAGE. (Rivers' Early Apricot.) Small to medium, mid-August, dessert, round,

flattened at each end. Suture, very shallow. Pistil, pointed, large, in shallow depression. Colour, pale apricot yellow, with a white bloom dotted with crimson spots. Flesh, golden yellow, transparent. Flavour, very sweet and rich. Stem, slender, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, in a deep cavity. Stone, flat, round, rather small, free. Growth, moderate, compact. Fertility, very good. Shoots, downy. Leaf, large oval, pointed, down hanging, very boldly crenate. Flowers, large, before leaves, rather early, petals round-oval, pistil longer. Raised by Mr. Thomas Rivers from the Old Transparent Gage in 1866. Quite the best early gage. Remarkably good cropper. Self-fertile.

English Damson : *see under Damson.*

Esperen's Gold Pflaume : *see Golden Esperen.*

Frogmore Damson : *see under Damson.*

German Prune : *see Common Zwetsche.*

EVESHAM WONDER. (Red Pershore.) Fairly large, end August, oval, tapering markedly to stem. Suture, marked. Colour, bright red, very bright. Flesh, firm, yellow, flavour absent, cooking excellently. Leaf, roundish oval, dark, thick, finely crenate, down curled. Growth, moderate, extraordinarily prolific. A red sport of the Yellow Pershore Plum, which was discovered about 1913 and introduced by Messrs. Spiers, of Evesham.

Favourite Précoce : *see Early Favourite.*

FELLEMBERG. (*Italian Prune.*) Oval, mid-September, culinary, distinctly mussel shaped, tapering to stem. Suture, flat, but marked. Colour, blue-black, with a thick bloom. Stem, 1 inch, set a little on one side nearly on surface, faintly downy. Flesh very firm and solid rich yellow, well away from stone which is long,

pointed, oval, following the fruit shape. Very productive. Leaves, large, coarse, long, oval, upfolded. Growth, rather vigorous, making a dense spreading tree of straggling habit. Shoots, smooth. Flowers, after leaves, usually singly, petals oval, pistil equal. Origin, probably Italian, from whence it was introduced into Germany by a Mr. Felleberg, known in England in 1830. This is now probably seldom grown, but deserves more attention from its excellent cooking qualities. Rarely worthy of dessert. Valued for drying in warmer countries.

Fruhe Herrenpflaume : *see Early Orleans.*

Gelbe Apricotenartige : *see Apricot.*

Gelbe Mirabelle : *see Mirabelle Petite.*

GIANT PRUNE (Burbanks Giant Prune.) *New York*, 222. Large, late in September, following Pond's Seedling, culinary, long oval, tapering to stem, but markedly narrow at stem end. Suture, rather shallow. Colour, red with darker purple shading covered with numerous russet dots. Flesh, greenish yellow, rather coarse, firm. Flavour, very poor, but cooking well. Stem, $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, smooth, rather slender, set in a shallow narrow cavity. Stone, clinging, oval rather pointed at each end. Growth, moderate, makes a nice round-headed standard. Fertility, good, regular, never overcropping. Shoots, bright crimson red, smooth. Leaves, pale green, held flat, regularly and boldly crenate, large, roundish ovate, down-cupped. Flowers, large, late, petals apart, anthers pale orange, ovary smooth. A very useful cooking fruit, valuable for market use as its firm flesh enables it to travel well. Origin, raised by Mr. Burbank from Prune d'Agen, pollinated with Pond's Seedling and introduced in 1895. Introduced into England by George Bunyard & Co., in 1897. Can be distinguished from Ponds by its smooth stem and more purple red tinge. Self-fertile.

GISBORNE'S. G., Gisborne's Zwetsche. Medium, mid-August, culinary, oval. Suture, slight. Colour, yellow with slight bloom. Flesh, solid, not very sweet. Flavour, good when cooked. Stem, medium in a slight cavity, downy. Stone, oval, free. Growth, moderate, vigorous, rather erect. Fertility, good. Shoots, downy. Leaves, large, oval, tapering to each end, hanging down, down cupped, boldly crenate. Flowers, small, petals oval. An abundant cropper which resembles Pershore but distinguished by its downy shoots. Recorded in the R.H.S. Catalogue in 1831, but I can find no information as to its origin.

Gisborne's Zwetsche : see *Gisborne's*.

GOLDEN ESPEREN. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1863, 4. F., Drap d'Or d'Esperen ; G., Esperen's Gold Pflaume. Medium, mid to end August, dessert, oval, evenly tapering to each end. Suture, shallow. Colour, golden yellow with slight red flush. Flesh, greenish yellow. Flavour, extra good, sweet and rich. Stem, medium in size and length in a narrow and shallow cavity. Stone, fairly large, oval, tapering to top, nearly free. Growth, moderately vigorous. Fertility, moderate. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, large, oval, held flat, irregularly crenate, undulating, leathery. Flowers, medium, petals long, oval, apart, makes a medium sized tree, of upright growth at first, and suitable for smaller garden trees. Origin, raised by Major Esperen, of Malines, and first fruited in 1843.

GOLDEN TRANSPARENT. Very large, early October, dessert, oblate. Suture, rather deep. Golden yellow, dotted with red. Flesh, firm, sweet and of excellent flavour. Stem, downy, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in a deep cavity. Shoots, medium, smooth. Leaf, oval, held out, nearly flat, very coarsely crenate, edge undulating. Raised by Messrs. Rivers and introduced in 1894. Self-fertile. A fine fruit for a wall, not suitable for open ground. Has much of the excellent flavour of the old Transparent Gage.

GOLIATH. (Wilmot's Orleans.) *Ned. Boom.*, 22. Large, end August, culinary, round, flattened, halves unequal, dark blue with heavy bloom. Suture, broad and shallow. Flesh, yellow, flavour moderate. Stem, short, in a deep cavity, downy. Stone, free, round, rugged. Growth, strong. Fertility, good. Shoots, downy. Leaves, small, finely serrate. Flowers, early, after leaves, fairly large, pistil longer. An old variety recorded in the early part of last century, but of its origin nothing seems to be known. A useful cooking Plum, hardly good enough for dessert. The name Goliath has been applied in error to the Peach and Nectarine Plum, both of which have smooth wood.

Goutte d'Or de Coe : *see Coe's Golden Drop.*

Goutte d'Or de Violette : *see Coe's Violet.*

GRAND DUKE. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1881, 57. Large, mid-October, culinary or dessert, $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, long oval, markedly tapering to stalk. Suture, marked deeper at base and eye than at middle of fruit. Pistil on surface. Colour, dark purplish black, covered with a white bloom. Flesh, golden yellow with a few red flecks, firm, moderate, sweet, not quite dessert quality, but eatable after being gathered a day or two. Stem, long, very slender, deeply inserted in a narrow cavity. Stone, clinging but nearly free when fully ripe. Growth, vigorous, upright. Fertility, moderate. Shoots, vigorous, smooth. Leaves, long, oval, tapering to point, nearly flat, finely serrate, fairly large. Flowers, very early, fairly large, with leaves, pistil longer. Origin, raised by Mr. Rivers from a seed of Autumn Compote and introduced in 1880. Makes a vigorous upright spreading tree and crops well. Much grown in U.S.A. for marketing, its firm flesh being a recommendation.

GREEN GAGE. (Reine Claude.) F., Reine Claude. G., Grosse Reine Claude. Small, end August to early September, dessert, round, always markedly flattened. Suture, rather pronounced. Pistil, in a deep cavity.

Colour, green with slight red flush or dots and covered with thin bloom. Flesh, yellow green, tender and most delicious. Stem, medium, fairly stout, hairy. Stone, pointed, oval, free. Growth, moderate. Fertility, moderate on most soils. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, oval, pea green, held out, neatly crenate, twisted, edges undulating. Flowers, small. Origin, a very old variety named after the wife of François I. of France. Imported into England by Sir Thomas Gage, hence the name used in this country. Probably, however, this was not the first importation. Generally considered the best of all plums, it is rather variable as to cropping in different localities, in a real plum soil it is a heavy bearer. Should be protected from birds in winter time if possible. Great variation in flavour is often observed which may be due to environment, over cropping, and probably mostly to the fact that this fruit comes fairly true from seed, but these seedlings do not always inherit the parental flavour.

GUTHRIE'S GREEN GAGE. Medium, mid-September, dessert, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$, round, equally tapering to each end, halves often unequal. Suture, rather deep. Colour grass green, changing to yellow green with several large cloudy patches of crimson. Flesh, firm, fine texture, extremely sweet, juicy and rich. Stem, thin, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, in a narrow cavity. Stone, round oval, rather small, flat, not quite free. Growth, medium, making a rather larger tree. Fertility, good. Shoots, smooth, straight. Leaves, medium to large, round, ending in a short blunt point, edges undulating, crenate. Flowers, rather small, petals apart. Origin, raised by Mr. Charles Guthrie, of Taybank, Dundee, about 1850. A later form of Green Gage of good quality, but the Bryanston has probably replaced it.

HERON. Medium, mid-August, culinary, round, nearly always lop-sided, tapering a little to pistil end. Suture, nearly level on side of fruit, but cutting in fairly deep at pistil. Pistil, sunk. Colour, dark purple-blue, mottled, and uneven in colour; the suture remains red.

Flesh, whitish yellow, firm, gelatinous. Flavour, fair, not mealy. Stem, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, stout, smooth, in a rather deep and wide round cavity. Stone, oval, quite flat. Growth vigorous. Fertility, good. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, medium, oval, held flat, shallow crenate. Flowers, rather large, petals overlapping, opening very early. Raised by Messrs. Rivers and introduced about 1888. This may have a market value to follow Czar.

Herrenpflaume ; *see Orleans.*

ICKWORTH IMPERATRICE. *New York, 245.* Medium, October, dessert, and for drying, dark blue, oval, rounded at stem, which is long, slender and set in a very shallow cavity. Suture, wide and shallow. Flesh, firm, greenish yellow, fibrous, sweet and pleasantly flavoured. Stone clinging or partially so, flat, round-oval. Flowers, after leaves, petals round, pistil longer. Leaves, oval, dark green, shining, upfolded, crenate. Shoots, smooth, vigorous, making a spreading tree. Origin, raised by T. A. Knight from the Imperatrice \times Coe's Golden Drop, and named after Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds. A useful late fruit keeping some weeks after gathering if stored in a cool, dry place.

Italian Prune : *see Fellemberg.*

JAUNE HATIVE. (White Primordian.) *Verger, I., 5.* Very small, July, culinary, oval. Suture, shallow. Pistil, slightly depressed. Colour, creamy yellow, slight bloom. Flesh, yellow, mealy, poor. Flavour, poor, cooks well. Stem rather short, downy, in a narrow cavity. Stone, oval, free. Growth, moderate, upright. Fertility, fair. Shoots, downy. Leaves, narrow oval, flat, finely crenate. Flowers, small, petals oval, apart, opening mid-season. Origin, a very old variety known to Parkinson in 1629. It may have come from Spain originally, Catalogne (Catalan) being one of its early names. Now little grown, but remarkable as the earliest of all plums. Makes a dwarf compact tree.

JEFFERSON. *New York*, 256. Medium, early September, dessert, oval, lop-sided, tapering a little to stalk, rounded at base. Suture, broad and shallow, generally showing one side more green than the other. Colour, pale yellow green, with a faint bloom, often with red dots or flush, and a few russet patches. Flesh, markedly golden yellow, rather fibrous, very juicy and deliciously flavoured. Stem, 1 inch, rather slender, downy, inserted on surface of fruit, with a marked ring. Stone, oval, pointed, almost free. Growth, rather upright. Fertility, fair. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, oval, shining, edges undulating, tapering to stem with prominent thick point, finely bi-crenate. Flowers, rather early, before leaves, petals oval, well apart, pistil equal, ovary smooth. Does well as a standard. Raised by Judge Buel, of Albany, New York, about 1825, and introduced to England about 1840. Self-sterile. Hangs well to tree, and improves in flavour. One of the finest of all Plums for dessert.

JULY GREEN GAGE. F., Reine Claude Davion. Medium, dessert, round to oblate, very markedly flattened each end. Suture, very shallow. Pistil level. Colour, grass green changing to yellowish green, with often a slight red flush and fine bloom. Flesh, greenish yellow, very sweet, juicy and of excellent flavour. Stem, short and stout, smooth, in a deep cavity. Stone, rather large, round flattened at top, clinging. Growth, vigorous. Shoots smooth, makes a spreading tree. Fertility, moderate. Leaves, nearly round, stipules, moderately long and broad. Flowers, very small, yellowish, petals oval, anthers orange. Origin, this is probably the variety referred to by Buchetet in 1872, as well-known in Normandy. There is, however, another early Green Gage with downy shoots. Owing to the Green Gage reproducing itself so nearly true from seed there may be many early seedling forms in cultivation.

KIRKE'S. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, III., III. Large, mid-September, dessert, nearly round. Suture, very slight, stem, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. Pistil point level or in a very slight

depression. Colour, dark purplish red, covered with a deep bloom. Flesh, greenish yellow, of good flavour. Stem, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, in a very shallow basin, often level. Stone, rather large, flat, free, usually with a marked wing in ventral surface. Growth, moderate, makes a spreading tree. Fertility, moderate. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, medium, long oval, held out, slightly down-curved, edges undulating, broadly and regularly crenate, shining. Flowers, small, opening mid-season, petals apart, pistil shorter. Originated at Brompton, Kensington, and named after the nurseryman who introduced it about 1830. Hogg is in error in attributing it to Mr. Poupart. One of the best of black dessert plums, and though not a great cropper, fully worth the connoisseurs' attention and patience.

Kreick : *see Black Bullace.*

Late Diamond : *see Archduke.*

LATE ORANGE. *Garden*, 1903, 262. Large, October, culinary, round, flattened, giving a square appearance. Suture, moderately deep. Colour, rich yellow, almost orange, with fine bloom. Flesh, yellow, solid, rather mealy. Flavour, fair. Stem, short, set in a wide, deep cavity into which the suture cuts on one side. Stone, free. Growth, vigorous, makes a large spreading tree. Fertility, fair. Shoots, downy, tips very faintly red. Leaves, very large, dark green, shining, finely crenate, round, oval, held out, nearly flat, point very small or absent. Flowers, medium, opening early, petals twisted, ovary downy. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers and introduced about 1892. In my experience only a culinary Plum, but it is only fair to say that some growers consider it of good dessert quality.

LATE TRANSPARENT. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1881, 121 (as Harriet). Medium, end September, dessert, roundish oblong. Suture, very shallow, often merely a dark line. Pistil, in a slight depression. Colour, golden

yellow covered with golden russet flecks and stripes. Flesh, greenish yellow, remarkably sweet and juicy. Stem, slender, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in a shallow cavity. Stone, free, roundish, oval. Growth, sturdy and compact, very prolific. Shoots, faintly downy. Fertility, moderate. Leaves, oval, rather large, extra, coarsely crenate, upfolded in a remarkable manner, showing more of under than upper side of leaf, down hanging. Flowers, open late, small, anthers pale salmon tinge, ovary quite smooth. Raised by Mr. Rivers from the Old Transparent Gage and introduced in 1888. A very fine late gage; its very dwarf habit renders it most suitable for garden trees.

LOMBARD. (Bleeker's Scarlet.) Fairly large, end August, culinary, roundish oblong, flattened each end. Colour, claret red with slight bloom. Flesh, greenish yellow, firm, a little sweet, poor in flavour. Stone, flat, oval, a little tapering to stem, free or nearly so. Flowers, after leaves, pistil longer. Leaves, rather long, oval, doubly serrate to crenate, dark. Shoots, smooth or faintly downy. Origin, uncertain, one account says it was raised in America from seeds brought from Amsterdam. Probably little grown in this country, but one of the standard market varieties of America.

McLAUGHLIN'S GAGE. *New York*, 276. Medium, August, dessert, round-oblate. Suture, shallow. Colour, yellow with faint red flush and light coloured dots with thin bloom. Flesh, pale yellow, firm, pleasantly flavoured. Stem, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in a narrow cavity, downy. Stone, clinging, round, and rather flat. Fertility, fair. Shoots, nearly smooth, stout. Leaves, large, oval, dark, crenate. Flowers, small, opening second early, petals oval, apart, greenish, cupped. Pistil, much longer. Raised by James McLaughlin, of Bangor, Maine, U.S.A., first fruited about 1840. Makes a medium sized tree. Its fault is a tendency to rot on the tree.

Merryweather Damson : *see under Damson.*

Mirabelle Grosse : *see Drap d'Or.*

Mirabelle de Metz : *see Drap d'Or.*

MIRABELLE PETITE. *Poiteau*, 30. G., Gelbe Mirabelle. Small, mid-August, culinary or dessert, golden yellow with red dots, slight bloom, round. Suture, marked. Pistil, equal. Flesh, golden yellow, rather dry, sweet and delicious. Stem, short and thin, in shallow depression, downy. Growth, twiggy and rather dwarf, shoots slender, very downy. Fertility, moderate. Leaves, small, oval, greyish green, broadly crenate. Flowers, mid-season, after leaves, small, yellow tinged. A very old variety recorded by Merlet in 1675, and probably much older. A valuable fruit which is unexcelled for jam making, having when thus preserved a rich apricot flavour.

MITCHELSON'S. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1862, 152. Medium early September, culinary, oval. Suture, very faint or absent. Colour, blackish blue with a thick bloom. Flesh, firm, yellow, juicy, vinous. Stem, medium, in a narrow and shallow basin. Stone, free, oval, rather small for size of fruit. Fertility, good. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, rather small and light green. Flowers, small, concave petals, pistil longer. Wood, smooth, vigorous. A very free cropper and useful cooking plum, not now in much favour for market use. Raised by Mr. Mitchelson, a market gardener at Kingston-on-Thames, early in the last century.

MONARCH. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1883, 25. Large, end September, culinary, roundish oval, flattened at stem. Suture, broad and shallow, pistil on surface. Colour, deep purplish red, with a thick bloom and russet patches. Flesh, pale yellow, mealy, flavourless. Stone, free, pointed, oval, flat. Stem, rather slender, in a deep cavity, downy. Growth, very vigorous, upright. Fertility, fair to good according to district. Shoots, downy. Leaf, large, round, held slightly down, curved or cupped, thick texture, petiole short, boldly crenate.

Flowers, early, large, petals apart, ovary very downy. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers and introduced in 1885. This plum is very popular in some districts for market growth, but in others its cultivation is decreasing. It makes a medium, upright spreading tree.

Monsieur : *see Orleans.*

Monsieur Hatif : *see Early Orleans.*

MOROCCO. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, III., 103. Medium, end July, round, purplish black with a light bloom. Flesh, yellow-green, good flavour. Stone, medium, oval, flat, slightly clinging. Stem, short, set in a narrow basin, very hairy. Suture, moderate. Wood, downy, very fertile. Leaf, medium, oval, pale green, boldly serrate or crenate. Flowers, medium, after leaves. This old variety has been grown in England since the seventeenth century, and is now seldom met with. Hardy, does well as a standard.

MUSSELL. End August, culinary, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, 1 inch wide, tapering to a very narrow neck at stem. Colour, a uniform blue purple, pitted with greyish dots, which are sunk below the surface. Suture, very shallow, indeed a mere line of long depressions or holes. Pistil, a russet dot, sunk. Flesh, a dark green, fair flavour, vascular bundles from stem to stone, often red stained. Stone, oval, well bellied, free when fully ripe. Leaf, rather large on young shoots, broad oval, very shiny, crenate, held out. Flowers, fairly large, greenish, ovate, pistil longer. This old plum is now chiefly known as a stock for grafting other varieties upon. It is, however, often met in orchards and gardens, and crops remarkably well.

MYROBALAN. (Cherry Plum.) *Poiteau*, 2. G., Rote Kirsche Pflaume. Small, early August, culinary, round, usually tapering to a distinct point. Suture, absent. Colour, cherry red or dark purplish red, flesh firm, greenish yellow or quite yellow. Stem, short in a

narrow cavity. Flavour, distinct and good when cooked. Leaves, small, light green, oval, finely serrate. Growth, moderate, making a small tree. Shoots, smooth. Flowers, fairly large, opening very early, often in March or even earlier. The yellow variety flowers later than the red and is usually more regular in crop. Origin, this is *Prunus cerasifera* of the botanists, a native of the Near East and known in English gardens from the days of Parkinson. It was supposed to be the source of the well-known Myrobalans of the East, so valued in the mediæval pharmacopœia, hence the name. Its use as a stock for plums was begun in France about 1800. Owing to this plant having been frequently raised from seed there are a large number of varieties differing in foliage and fruit characters. The Red and Yellow varieties are, however, propagated vegetatively and can thus be had true. In Holland a bronzy red round fruited variety is cultivated.

MYROBALAN YELLOW. This is a pale golden variety of the Red Myrobalan, which it resembles in all characters except colour of the fruit and its habit of flowering rather later.

NECTARINE. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, III., 148. Very large, mid-August, round-oval. Colour, bluish-black, with light bloom. Flesh, greenish yellow, adhering to stone, fairly good flavour. Stone, medium, flattened. Stem, smooth, rather long in a deep cavity. Growth vigorous, wood smooth. Leaf, rather large, down cupped, crenate. Shoots, strong. Flowers, large, petals round. Origin, undiscovered. Often confused with Goliath, which it resembles, but the smooth wood serves to distinguish it.

Old Orleans : *see Orleans.*

Old Transparent Gage : *see Transparent Gage.*

ORLEANS. *Poiteau*, 9. F., Monsieur ; G., Herren-pflaume. (Old Orleans.) Medium, mid-August, culinary, round, a little flattened each end. Colour,

deep blackish blue with heavy bloom. Suture, shallow. Flesh, pale yellow, sweet and brisk, but of cooking quality only. Stone, round, rugged, free. Stem, very short and stout in a large cavity. Growth, moderate, rather upright, shoots downy; not very fertile when young, but moderately so when adult. Leaf, rather large, roundish, held flat, blunt pointed, coarsely crenate, curious milky green. Flowers, fairly large, petals round. An old French plum probably dating to the time of Louis XIV., and said to be named after Monsieur the Duke of Orleans. It was originally called Brignole Violette. Now very seldom found save in old orchards.

ORPINGTON PROLIFIC. Medium, end October, oval. Colour, greenish-yellow, a little russeted. Flesh, firm, yellowish-green, of good flavour. Very fertile. Leaves, oval, pea-green, up-cupped, finely serrate. Shoots, faintly downy. Raised at Orpington and introduced recently. An interesting late gage which may be of value.

OULLINS GAGE. *New York*, 304. F., Reine Claude d'Oullins. Large, mid-August, dessert or culinary, golden yellow, slight bloom, roundish oval, a little flattened at stem. Colour, pale greenish yellow, having greenish dots and faint green lines often showing under the skin. Suture, broad and shallow, pistil in a very shallow depression. Flesh, pale yellow, transparent, fairly sweet, but not much flavour, a little mealy. Stone, medium, oval pointed. Stem, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, smooth, in a very narrow cavity. Shoots, smooth. Leaf, large, shining, down hanging, flat, oval, crenate, stipules medium and narrow. Flowers, rather late, after leaves, rather large, petals obovate, pistil equal. A seedling found at Coligny, France, and introduced by Massot of Oullins in 1860. A fine fruit, not equal to the best gages, but valuable for cooking and especially bottling.

PEACH. *Poiteau*, 45. F., Pêche. Very large, culinary, ripening just after Rivers' Early, round,

distinctly flattened each end, suture very shallow or almost absent. Colour, bright crimson red all over, golden dots ringed darker red. Flesh, pale yellow, rather transparent, a little mealy. Flavour, fair, only cooking quality, for which it is good. Stem, very short and thick, in a deep narrow cavity. Stone, free, oval, flat and hammered. Growth, moderate, making a rather irregular tree. Fertility, moderate. Shoots, strong, quite smooth. Leaf, medium, round oval, blunt, pointed, concave, coarsely and shallowly crenate. Flowers, small, petals round, overlap. Origin, undiscovered. It has been grown for nearly a century, but is now little cultivated, probably because of its rather shy crops, and its inadaptability to many soils.

Pêche : *see Peach.*

PERSHORE (Yellow Egg Plum.) *Fl. and Pom.*, 1881, 89. Medium, end August, culinary, oval, tapering sharply to stalk. Colour, golden yellow. Flesh, yellow, firm, clinging, rather mealy. Flavour, poor, but cooking well. Suture, narrow, moderately deep. Stem, medium, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, smooth, in a rather deep narrow cavity. Stone, pointed oval, rather flat, clinging. Growth, good, forming a fairly large tree. Shoots, smooth. Fertility, great. Leaf, roundish oval, held nearly flat, serrate, glands not prominent, on leaf if present, very tough leaf, serration edged with lightish yellow. Flowers, small, petals oval, well apart. Origin, undiscovered. Greatly cultivated in the Vale of Evesham for market. Often confused with Gisborne's, which has downy shoots and is earlier.

PURPLE PERSHORE. Medium, mid-August, culinary, oval, lop-sided, with a distinct neck at stem end. Suture, marked. Stem, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, inserted on surface, smooth with a decided ring at the base. Flesh, yellow, firm. Leaves, rather large, roundish oval, held out flat, margin bold, curved serrate. Now coming into note as a market plum.

POND'S SEEDLING. *New York*, 314. Very large, mid-September, culinary, round oval, tapering sharply to stem, a little one-sided. Suture, shallow and little defined; has a curious flat end so that it usually stands up. Colour, rich scarlet with marblings of a darker red, and very small dots. Flesh, yellow, mealy, cling-stone or nearly free. Flavour, poor, but cooking well. Stem, short, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, rather stout, in a small shallow basin downy. Stone, fairly large, pointed oval, rather flat. Growth, vigorous, making an upright spreading tree. Shoots, smooth. Leaf, medium, roundish oval, much downfolded and twisted. Flowers, large, opening late, petals overlap, pistil equal. Origin, recorded in R.H.S. Catalogue in 1831, and said to have been raised by an amateur and named after him. There is a similar American variety of the same name. A valuable and widely grown market fruit.

PRESIDENT. Very large, October, culinary, hammered, a little flattened near stem, oval, tapering very distinctly to stem. Suture, broad and shallow with a marked line. Colour, deep purplish red, many large golden dots of irregular size. Flesh, greenish-yellow, sweet, moderate flavour, cooking excellently. Stem, slender and smooth in a narrow cavity. Stone, free. Growth, compact and vigorous. Shoots, smooth. Leaf, roundish oval, medium, dark shining, little down-cupped, edges undulating, serrate, glands on edge of leaf, yellow. Origin, raised by Thos. Rivers and introduced in 1901. There are also two American plums bearing this name, but they are both distinct from this.

PRIMATE. Very large, end September, culinary, round, halves unequal. Suture, distinct. Colour, bright purplish red with numerous small golden dots, crimson scarlet before quite ripe, very handsome at that stage. Flesh, yellow, juicy, fair flavour, cooks well. Stem, very long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, smooth, set in a narrow round cavity. Stone, small, free. Leaf, large, round, blunt tip, held out, generally twisted over on one side, crenate or almost serrate. Flowers, with leaves, petals apart

Origin, raised and introduced by Messrs. Rivers in 1897. A useful late plum.

PRINCE ENGELBERT. *Bivort*, III., 143. Medium early September, dessert or culinary, elliptical, very even. Suture, shallow, but decided, pistil on surface, a round white point. Colour, purplish blue without red tinge, skin not dotted but covered with minute depressions. Flesh, yellow, only faintly green, juicy and sweet though not rich. Stem, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, slender in a shallow cavity, ringed at insertion. Stone, long oval, pointed, nearly free when fully ripe. Growth, good, making an upright spreading tree. Shoots, smooth. Fertility, good. Leaf, small, intense shining green, a little downfolded. Flowers, medium, petals round, pistil longer. Raised by Scheidweiler, Professor of Botany at Ghent, Belgium, in 1843, from a stone of the Prune d'Autriche. An excellent fruit for preserving, as it has much of the prune character.

PRINCE OF WALES. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1875, 253. Medium, early September, dessert or culinary, round to oval, evenly shaped. Suture, marked. Colour, red with pinkish tinge, much dotted with yellow. Flesh, yellow, coarse grained, free. Flavour, fair, suitable for cooking. Stem, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, moderately thick in narrow and deep cavity. Stone, free. Growth, strong, making a vase-shaped tree at first. Fertility, great. Shoots, smooth. Leaf, large round, pea green, down-curved and twisted, dark, coarsely crenate. Flowers, large, petals broad oval, pistil longer. Origin, raised by Mr. Chapman, at Brentford, in 1830, from a stone of Orleans. This useful fruit is subject to a die-back disease and like its parent to sun scald; the stem should be shaded when young.

PROSPERITY. Large, end August, culinary, oval oblong, even. Suture shallow, a dark line. Colour, black, dark purplish blue. Flesh, pale creamy yellow, firm, rather tasteless. Stone, long oval, flat, free. Shoots, downy. Leaf, large, very broad, light green,

nearly round, shallow crenate, dark, down curved. Raised by Messrs. Laxton Bros. (Grand Duke \times Czar). A promising variety which has, however, to undergo further testing before a more definite opinion can be given.

Prune Damson : *see under Damson.*

PURPLE GAGE. *Poiteau*, 23. Small to medium, end August, dessert, round, a little flattened at stem. Suture, very shallow, showing a darker line. Colour very dark blue with a thin bloom, covered golden specks and dots. Flesh, greenish, transparent. Flavour, sweet, rich, very juicy. Stem, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, stout, in a rather deep cavity, smooth. Stone, rather small, free, oval, plump. Growth, upright, shoots, smooth. Leaf, large, oval round, upfolded, held out, dark shining, serrate. Flowers, open late, small, of marked greenish tinge, petals apart. Origin, unrecorded. It has been known for a hundred years and grown in this country for nearly the same period. Makes a neat round-headed standard and does well in all forms. According to Hogg this is less likely to crack in wet weather than the Green Gage.

RED MAGNUM BONUM. Large, end August, oval, tapering to stem, which is fairly long and set in a narrow cavity. Colour, deep purplish red with yellow dots and fine bloom. Flesh, yellowish-green, firm, dry. Flavour, poor, cooking well. Stone, pointed oval, free. Leaves, rather pale, long oval. Shoots, smooth. An old variety known in England since the early seventeenth century. Hogg is incorrect in assimilating this to the Imperial Violette, a blue plum.

Red Pershore : *see Evesham Wonder.*

Reine Claude : *see Green Gage.*

Reine Claude de Bleeker : *see Bleeker's Yellow Gage.*

Reine Claude de Braunau : *see Abricotée de Braunau,*

Reine Claude Bryanston : *see Bryanston's Gage.*

Reine Claude Comte d'Althann : *see Count Althann's Gage.*

Reine Claude Diaphane : *see Transparent Gage.*

Reine Claude Oullin's : *see Oullin's Gage.*

Reine Claude Davion : *see July Green Gage.*

REINE CLAUDE DE BAVAY. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1879
57. Medium to large, end September, dessert, round oval approaching oblong. Suture a darker line. Colour pale lemon yellow, with many white dots, and in warm seasons some red spotting. Flesh, deep yellow, very rich and nearly of Green Gage quality. Stem, short and stout, downy, in a round shallow cavity. Growth, moderate, making a vase-shaped tree. Shoots, smooth. Leaf, large, oval, shining, twisted, regularly crenate, held nearly flat, edges twisted. Flowers, large, opening mid-season, after leaves, petals obovate, pistil longer. Fertility, good, self-fertile. Raised by Major Esperen and named after Bavay, Director of the Royal Gardens, Vilvorde, and introduced about 1843. A very fine fruit which closely approaches Green Gage flavour, and has the advantage of being self-fertile. Should be tried in all gardens.

Rivers' Early Apricot : *see Early Transparent Gage.*

Rivers' Early : *see Early Rivers'.*

Rivers' Early Damson : *see under Damson.*

Rivers' Frühe pflaume : *see Early Favourite.*

Robe de Sergeant : *see D'Agen.*

ST. CATHERINE. *Poiteau*, 34. Rather small, September, roundish oval, tapering to stem more than

base. Suture, marked. Colour, golden yellow, with large red dots on exposed side. Flesh, yellow, rather firm, deliciously sweet when fully ripened. Stem, slender, rather long, smooth, in a deep narrow cavity. Stone, rather large for size of fruit, tapering to top, adherent. Growth, moderate, making a compact, twiggy tree. Shoots, slender, smooth. Leaves, very small oval. Flowers, small, opening very late, petals oval, apart, pistil equal. Origin, an old variety known for some hundreds of years in France. From it are made the famous Pruneaux de Tours. In England it does not, so far as I have seen, attain the excellence of Tourangean specimens, and can hardly be recommended.

ST. MARTIN. (Coe's Late Red.) *Verger*, VI., 49. Medium, October, culinary or dessert, round. Suture, wide and shallow. Colour, purple red, with a fine bloom, and marked with several golden dots. Flesh, yellow-green, firm, sweet, but with sufficient acid, and of good quality for the season. Stem, 1 inch, thin, in a shallow depression, or on surface. Stone, rather small, pointed, oval, plump. Growth, moderate, making a rather weeping tree. Fertility, good. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, small, oval, flat, edges undulating, finely serrate. Flowers, small, greenish white. Origin, an old variety, probably French, known to Du Hamel. It was introduced into England by Mr. Coe and re-named Coe's Late Red, but it should retain its original name. A useful late fruit, now rarely met with, save in old gardens and orchards.

Schoene September Königspflaume : see *Belle de Septembre*.

Schoene von Löwen : see *Belle de Louvain*.

Shailer's White Damson : see *White Damson*.

Shropshire Damson : see *Prune Damson*.

SMITH'S ORLEANS. *New York*, 348. Moderately large, mid-August, culinary, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$, roundish, markedly flattened at each end. Suture, shallow. Colour, dark purplish blue, with fine russet dots. Flesh, firm, yellow green, moderately sweet, but not very good flavour. Stem, thin, downy, rather short, in a deepish narrow cavity. Stone, oval, pointed, cling. Growth, medium, upright, making a moderate tree. Shoots, vigorous when young, downy. Fertility, good. Leaf, rather large, oval, very rugose, down-folded, finely crenate. Flowers, with leaves, petals round, pistil shorter. Origin, raised from a seed of Orleans Plum in 1825 by Mr. Smith, of Long Island, New York.

STINT. Rather small, end July, dessert, unequal sided, roundish. Suture, wide, marked. Colour, bright pinkish red, on yellow ground, with darker dots and mottlings, slight bloom. Flesh, orange, very juicy. Flavour, good for so early a fruit. Stem, short, in a rather deep and narrow cavity. Pistil in a marked depression. Stone, small, oval, free. Fertility, fair. Growth, moderate. Shoots, slender, smooth, tips not coloured. Leaf, oval, tapering to point, very yellow, shallow crenate, up-cupped, glands just below leaf, small. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers and introduced in 1885. Makes a medium-sized standard of round shape.

SULTAN. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1875, 145. Large, mid-August, culinary, round, tapering slightly to stem. Suture, rather broad and moderately deep, pistil in very shallow depression, stands up. Colour, dark red with a heavy bloom. Flesh, yellow, firm, poor flavour, acid, excellent cropper, coming in a little before Victoria, and after Belle de Louvain. Stem, very short and stout in a rather deep and narrow cavity, very finely downy. Stone, rather large, oval, very much swollen, cling. Leaf, rather large, leathery, dark green, oval, crenate, opening flat, held out, down cupped, short blunt tip, glands prominent. Shoots, smooth, tips green. Flowers before leaves, petals oval, apart. Raised by Mr. Rivers

from a seed of Belle de Septembre and introduced 1877. There is a variety of the Triflora section of the same name.

SWAN. Medium, mid-August, culinary, roundish oval, flattened at top, one side always larger than the other (looking at suture), tapering distinctly to pistil end. Suture, markedly shallow, cavity deepish and sudden. Colour, very dark red covered with a blue bloom, dots very numerous, small, yellow. Flesh, amber yellow, rather sweet but not first-class. Stem, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, thick, smooth. Stone, free, oval, flat. Flowers, medium, before leaves, petals roundish, opening flat. Raised by Messrs. Rivers and introduced about 1898 (?).

TAY BANK. Large, mid-September, dessert, regularly oval. Colour, golden yellow with a light bloom. Flesh, yellow, tender, rich and sweet. Stem, stout, medium length in a shallow cavity. Stone, oval, moderately large, adhering. Wood, stout, smooth. Leaf, large, petioles long. Origin, raised by Mr. Chas. Guthrie, of Taybank, Dundee.

TRANSPARENT GAGE. (Old Transparent Gage.) *Fl. and Pom.*, 1862, 56. F., Reine Claude Diaphane. Medium, early September, dessert, round, much flattened at each end. Suture, shallow. Golden yellow with a pale violet flush, light bloom. Flesh, golden yellow, tender, very sweet and aromatic. Stem, short and stout in a large cavity, downy. Stone, nearly free, round, plump. Growth, vigorous, forming a round-headed tree. Shoots, faintly downy. Fertility, moderate. Leaf, long oval, edges undulating, boldly crenate, sharply pointed, up-folded. Flowers, open early, petals apart, anthers red orange, very distinct, pistil shorter. In my opinion the best of all gages, quality being less affected by a sunless summer than Green Gage.

UTILITY. Large, mid-August, dessert, oval, $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$, flattened at each end. Suture, marked, narrow but shallow. Pistil in a shallow depression. Colour, deep crimson with slight bloom, faint yellow dots spread over

surface, but very inconspicuous. Flesh, greenish yellow, tender, juicy, sweet and of pleasant flavour. Stem, short and thick in a broad cavity. Stone, oval, flat, nearly free. Leaf, medium, dark green, held out, oblong oval, blunt point, regularly crenate, slightly down-curved. Shoots, smooth. Flowers, early, rather large, petals round, apart, much nicked, pistil equal, pedicel short. Raised by Messrs. Laxton (Peach \times Jefferson). A very useful fruit which is becoming deservedly popular.

VICTORIA. (Alderton, Denyer's Victoria.) *Decaisne*. Rather large, mid-August, culinary or dessert, 2 by $1\frac{1}{2}$, oval, rather flattened at sides. Suture, not sunk, an unspotted area showing its position. Colour, bright red, speckled with darker dots. Flesh, firm, dark golden yellow, a little sweet, but no aroma. Flavour, poor. Stem, slender, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, downy, in a very narrow cavity. Stone, free, large, flat, oval pointed at each end. Fertility, very good. Leaf, rather large, down-curved, very boldly crenate; glands, large on petiole. Flowers, rather early, with leaves, petals oval, tapering to claw, pistil longer. Growth, vigorous when young, shoots downy. Origin, found in a garden at Alderton, Sussex, and later sold to a nurseryman named Denyer at Brixton, London, and introduced about 1840. This well-known plum hardly needs comment, its extraordinary cropping powers have to be set against its brittle wood which makes it liable to silver leaf after the branches break during a heavy crop. There is, however, so far no reason to consider it specially liable to this disease apart from this cause. Self-fertile. Makes a rather small weeping tree.

Violette October Pflaume : *see St. Martin*.

WASHINGTON. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, I., 16. Large, early September, dessert, flattened a little at each end. Suture, slight. Colour, golden yellow with red flush and spots, light bloom. Flesh, yellow, firm and of delicious flavour. Stem, moderately long, slightly

pubescent, in narrow cavity. Stone, oval, pointed, free. Wood, slightly downy. Growth, moderate, rather slender. Leaf, very large, dark, shining oval, down-curved, much twisted, very coarsely crenate, very downy below. Flowers, large, mid-season, petals twisted, ovary smooth, pistil longer. Origin, raised in New York and introduced to England in 1819. There are two conflicting accounts of its origin, but it was evidently discovered about the end of the eighteenth century or early in the nineteenth. In many parts this is a poor cropper, but occasionally one hears of it as a profitable market fruit. It is evidently much affected by local conditions.

Waterloo : *see Bush.*

White Damson : *see under Damson.*

White Primordian : *see Jaune Hative.*

WHITE MAGNUM BONUM. (Yellow Egg Plum, Yellow Magnum Bonum). *New York*, 386. F., Dame Aubert. Large, early September, culinary, long oval, tapering a little to stem. Suture, very shallow or absent. Colour, deep yellow, many small white dots, a strong bloom. Flesh, golden yellow, coarse, firm, fairly juicy. Flavour, absent, but cooking well. Stem, rather slender, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, inserted in a narrow rather deep cavity, faintly downy. Stone, rather large, pointed oval, half clinging, flat. Growth, vigorous, making a large tree of vase shape. Shoots, smooth, rather slender. Fertility, good. Leaf, medium, oval, light green, curved serrate, much down folded and twisted, prominent wide point. Flowers, large, opening after leaves, petals oval, apart, ovary downy, pistil longer. Origin, a very old variety known since 1700 in France as Dame Aubert. A good cooking fruit, but excelled by such kinds as Oullins Gage. Self-fertile.

White Primordian : *see Jaune Hative.*

Wilmot's Orleans : *see Goliath*.

WINESOUR. Rather small, mid-September, culinary, oval, with marked suture. Colour, blue-black with thick bloom. Flesh, green, a little red near the stone. Stem, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, in a narrow and shallow basin. Stone, long pointed oval, small, free or nearly so. Growth, slender, rather spreading. Shoots, downy. Leaf, rather small, oval, down folded, finely serrate. Flowers, medium, petals obovate, concave, opening before leaves. Origin, Lindley says this originated near Rotherham, Yorkshire, and is to be highly recommended for drying, keeping for two years. A useful late cooking variety.

WOOLSTON BLACK. *Verger*, VI., 77. Small, end August, dessert, round, a little flattened at top and base, sides unequal. Suture, rather deep. Colour, deep purple black. Flesh, firm, green ; very rich and juicy. Stem, thin, in a deep cavity. Generally shows concentric cracks around stem. Stone, small, round and plump, not quite free. Growth, vigorous, making an unshapely tree. Shoots, faintly downy. Fertility, moderate. Leaves, medium, oval, nearly flat, shining very dark green. Origin, raised by Mr. Dowling, of Southampton, before 1850. A very rich fruit now seldom grown, its small size being probably considered a disadvantage.

WYEDALE. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1884, 41. Medium, October, culinary, roundish oval, evenly shaped, a little tapering to stem. Suture, shallow, not prominent. Colour, dark reddish blue with slight bloom. Flesh, yellow, transparent, mealy, cooking excellently, making a dark red preserve. Stem, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, thin in a deep narrow cavity, smooth. Stone, free, long oval, flat with slight ridge each side. Growth, a little spreading. Shoots, slender and smooth. Leaf, small. Fertility, good. Origin, a Yorkshire Plum brought to notice by Messrs. Rivers.

Yellow Apricot : *see Apricot*.

Yellow Egg : *see Pershore and White Magnum Bonum.*

Yellow Magnum Bonum : *see White Magnum Bonum.*

ZWETSCHKE COMMON. (German Prune.) F., Quetsche Domestique ; G., Hauszwetsche. Small, end September, culinary, oval, one side always larger. Suture, a line only. Colour, dark blue to black, with a heavy bloom. Flesh, greenish yellow, very firm, flavourless when ripe, but of delicious Carlsbad plum flavour when cooked. Stem, short, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, set on level. Stone, rather small, shaped according to the fruit, free. Growth, moderate. Shoots, smooth, making a twiggy round-headed tree. Fertility, moderate. Leaves, medium, oval, tapering to stem and terminating in a sharp point, held flat and curiously matt, unlike ordinary plums. Flowers, very small, petals decidedly green tinged, petals apart. Origin, this plum has long been grown in Austria and Germany, and is said to have originated in Asia. There are many varieties of Zwetsche grown in Germany and Austria, but they are not to be found commonly in this country. This is a valuable fruit for bottling ; its flavour is then most delicious, and free from the slight prussic acid tinge, which many plums develop in the bottle.

FLOWERS LARGE—L.
FLOWERS SMALL—S.

NECTARINES.

FLESH WHITE TO PALE YELLOW.

SEASON GLAND KIDNEY. GLAND ROUND. GLAND ABSENT.

<i>July</i>	CARDINAL L. EARLY RIVERS L.		
<i>Aug.</i>	LORD NAPIER L. DRYDEN S. VIOLETTE HATIVE S. WHITE NECTARINE L. ELRUGE S.		ADVANCE L. HARDWICKE L.
<i>Sept.</i>	DOWNTON S. ROMAN L. VIOLET S. NEWTON S. STANWICK L.	PRINCE OF WALES S. STANWICK ELRUGE S.	
<i>Oct.</i>	VICTORIA S.	SPENSER L.	

NECTARINES.

FLESH GOLDEN.

GLAND KIDNEY.	GLAND ROUND.	GLAND ABSENT.	SEASON
			<i>July</i>
			<i>Aug.</i>
	HUMBOLDT L.		
	PINE APPLE L.		
	PITMASTON ORANGE L.		<i>Sept.</i>
DARWIN L.			
RIVERS' ORANGE L.			<i>Oct.</i>

NECTARINES.

ADVANCE. Fairly large, mid-August, spherical, slightly broader at base. Suture marked, slight nipple. Colour, yellow-green with a marked purple red flush and mottling. Flesh, greenish-yellow to white, very juicy and sweet. Stone, free. Leaves, glandless. Flowers, large. Origin, raised and introduced by Messrs. Rivers. A good fruit now superseded by Early Rivers outdoors and by Cardinal under glass.

Ananas : see Pine Apple.

CARDINAL. Fairly large, mid-July, round, regular, with a fairly marked suture. Colour, brilliant scarlet on a creamy yellow ground. Flesh, greenish-white, very tender and deliciously flavoured. Stone, large, clinging. Ripening about a week before Early Rivers. Growth, compact. Fertility, good. Leaves, medium size, curved serrate, glands kidney shaped. Flowers, large, pale. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers and introduced in 1897. A most valuable fruit for forcing, not hardy enough for outside.

DARWIN. Large, September, round to slightly oval. Colour, deep orange with deep red flush. Flesh, rich orange, very tender and rich. Stone, free. Leaves, medium, glands kidney shaped. Flowers, large. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers and introduced in 1871 (Rivers' Orange × Stanwick).

DOWNTON. Small, early September, oval, flattened one side with a deep suture. Colour, greenish-yellow,

almost covered with a dark carmine. Flesh, white, a little firm, slightly red at the stone, sweet and good. Stone, small, oval, free. Moderately fertile. Leaves, medium, puckered, coarsely crenate, glands mixed kidney and round. Flowers, small. Origin, raised by Thomas Andrew Knight (Elruge \times Violette Hative) and introduced soon after 1820. A variety known as Improved Downton has also been introduced. Now superseded.

DRYDEN. Very large, mid-August. Colour, pale green with a rich red flush darkening to purple. Flesh, nearly white, melting and delicious, red at stone, which is small. Leaves, large, broadly curved serrate, glands kidney shaped. Flowers, small. Origin, raised and introduced by Messrs. Rivers. The best of the white fleshed varieties, vigorous and hardy.

EARLY RIVERS. Large, very early, twenty days before Lord Napier, round, usually a little flattened. Suture broad and shallow, often with a slight nipple. Colour, greenish yellow, almost covered with brilliant scarlet flush and darker stripes. Flesh, pale yellow, not red at stone, very tender and juicy, rich flavour. Stone, square-round, sharply pointed, very rugged, free. Leaves, large, shallow serrate, glands kidney. Flowers, large, very bright pink, opening rather late. Origin, raised by Mr. T. F. Rivers and introduced in 1893. Certainly one of the best of early Nectarines.

ELRUGE. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, II., 49. Medium, end August, round or a little inclined to oval. Suture, shallow at base, deeper at apex. Colour, pale greenish white, with a dark purplish red flush. Flesh, greenish white, red at stone, melting, very deliciously perfumed. Stone, round, free. Leaves, serrate to crenate, glands small kidney. Flowers, small, dull red. This is not the original Elruge as described by Miller in his Dictionary, but a variety which has taken its place. Origin, the name is said to be an anagram on the name of the raiser, Gourle, whose nursery "between Spitalfields and

Whitechapel " is referred to by Meager in 1670. The original variety, however, had serrate leaves and ripened early in August, and was probably much smaller. The hardiest and most popular Nectarine.

HARDWICKE. Very large, end August, roundish oval. Colour, pale green with dark purple flush. Flesh, greenish white, pale red near stone, very juicy and highly flavoured, very prolific. Leaves, coarsely serrate, twisted, glands none. Flowers, large. Origin, raised at Hardwicke House, nr. Bury St. Edmunds, from a seed of Elruge. There is apparently some confusion with this variety, Continental authors describing a much smaller variety.

HUMBOLDT. Large, mid-August, roundish oval with slight nipple. Suture, a hair line. Colour, orange with deep crimson flush and mottling. Flesh, golden, red at stone, very tender, juicy and rich. Leaves, large, curved serrate, glands round. Flowers, large, richly coloured, opening very late. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers from the Pine Apple Nectarine, and introduced in 187-? A valuable and fertile fruit, quite one of the best of the yellow fleshed class. Worth growing for its flowers alone.

LORD NAPIER. Large, early August, oval, tapering slightly to stem, nipple in a slight basin. Colour, pale yellow with a deep crimson brown flush nearly all over. Flesh, very pale green, brisk and rich flavour, most delicious. Fertility, good. Stone, long oval, free. Leaves, rather large and broad, glands kidney. Flowers, large, pale. Origin, raised by Mr. Rivers from the seed of Early Albert Peach, introduced in 1869. Quite the best all-round early Nectarine for general use. The skin being thin it requires shading under glass in a sunny year.

NEWTON. Very large, early September, round, a little flattened at top, suture shallow. Colour, greenish-yellow, with deep red flush and mottling. Flesh,

greenish white, red around stone, very sweet and almond-like flavour. Stone, round, free. Leaves, medium, glands kidney or roundish. Flowers, small. A fine fruit raised by Mr. Rivers. Hardy and short jointed.

PINE APPLE. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1872, 1. F., Ananas. Fairly large, early September, round, tapering slightly to eye, small nipple. Colour, almost covered very rich crimson red on a yellow-green ground. Flesh, golden, faintly red at stone, very melting and most delicious, perhaps recalling slightly Pine Apple flavour. Fertility, good. Stone, rather small, inclined to be oblong, pointed, free. Leaves, very large, yellowish green, curved, curved serrate, glands round. Flowers, large. Origin, raised and introduced by Messrs. Rivers before 1870, from Pitmaston Orange. Still keeps its place as probably the best flavoured yellow Nectarine. Apt to be a little tender outside.

PITMASTON ORANGE. *Decaisne.* (Williams' Orange.) Medium round, early September, distinctly flattened at base and tapering to a marked nipple. Colour, yellow with carmine flush deepening almost to black when well exposed, silvery dots are noticeable. Flesh, golden, flaked with red at stone, very rich and sweet. Stone, oval, free. Leaves, long, rather narrow finely curved serrate, glands round or absent. Flowers, very large. Origin, raised by Mr. Williams, of Pitmaston, nr. Worcester, from a seed of Elruge and introduced about 1815. Still one of the best of its group.

PRINCE OF WALES. Large, mid-September, oblong oval, sharp nipple, and a marked suture. Colour, greenish with a rich crimson flush and mottling. Flesh, greenish-white, red at stone, melting, extremely juicy and well flavoured. Leaves, narrow, held flat, sharply pointed and coarsely serrate, glands round, very small. Flowers, very small. Origin, raised in 1858 by Mr. Rivers from a seed of Pitmaston Orange. Owing to its

tenderness it is not now much grown, hardier varieties have replaced it.

RIVERS' ORANGE. Fairly large, end September, even oval with a marked suture and small nipple. Colour, golden yellow with a deep purple red flush. Flesh, deep orange, red at stone, highly perfumed. Stone, oval, free. Very vigorous and fertile. Leaves, medium, held nearly flat, crenate, glands large kidney. Flowers, very large, rose pink with darker eye. Origin, raised by Mr. Rivers from Pitmaston Orange, and in his opinion more vigorous and hardy than that variety. Some authorities consider this an exact reproduction of its parent save for the difference in the gland.

ROMAN. F., Violet Musquée. Medium, early September, round, even, suture rather deep, cutting across the top. Colour, pale yellow, with a very dark brownish red flush almost covering fruit. Flesh, yellowish white, red at stone, firm, rich musky flavour. Stone, small, sharply pointed. Fertility, good. Leaves, fairly large, crenate, glands kidney shaped, often three or four. Flowers, large. Origin, one of the oldest varieties, mentioned by Parkinson in 1629. Now little grown, but for its vigour and firmness quite worth preserving.

SPENSER. Very large, end September, round and even, a little flattened on top and suture rather deep. Colour, pale green, nearly covered with a rich brown red flush and mottled on sunny side. Flesh, pale green with red at stone and extending well into the flesh, very tender and melting and of first-class flavour. Stone, oval tapering to base, blunt pointed, free. Leaves, large, glands kidney to round. Flowers, large, of medium size. Origin, raised and introduced by Messrs. Rivers. A fine fruit both for exhibition and dessert.

STANWICK. Large, mid-September, roundish oval, usually with slight nipple. Suture, narrow. Colour, yellowish-green, with a dark purplish flush. Flesh,

white, or nearly so, very juicy and melting, free, faintly red at stone. Flavour, rich and sweet, with distinct almond flavour. Stone, medium, much channelled, pointed oval. Leaves, long and narrow, curved, crenate, glands kidney. Growth, weak. Flowers, large. Origin, raised from a stone brought from Suaedia, Syria, by Mr. Barker, Consul at Aleppo, and grown at Stanwick Park in 1843. Introduced in 1850. Afterwards much used by Mr. Rivers as a parent for many of his new introductions. A most delicious fruit, but best under glass, as it does not always ripen outside. Greatly improved by gathering a little before ripe and keeping till slightly shrivelled. Stanwick Elruge is distinct q.v.

STANWICK ELRUGE. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1879, 73. Fairly large, late end September, round, a little flattened each end with a marked suture. Colour, dark purplish-red, with a mottled granite look on sunny side. Flesh, greenish-white, red at stone, melting, vinous and agreeably acid. Stone, free, round. Leaves, broad, coarsely serrate, glands round. Flowers, small. Fertility, fair. Origin, raised by Mr. Rivers (Stanwick × Elruge). Ripens just before Elruge.

VICTORIA. Fairly large, end September, even round. Suture, little marked. Colour, pale greenish-yellow with a wine red flush, brownish on sunny side. Flesh, greenish-white, red at stone, very rich and sweet. Stone, round, sharply pointed, free. Leaves, rather narrow, finely pointed, finely curved serrate, glands kidney. Flowers, small. Origin, raised by Mr. Rivers (Stanwick × Violette Hative). Introduced about 1860. A fine late fruit requiring a warm wall and careful culture if grown outside. More suited for greenhouse culture.

VIOLET. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, II., 68. (Violette Hative.) Medium to large, end August-September, tapering slightly to eye. Suture, shallow. Colour, pale greenish-yellow, with dark crimson flush and mottlings.

Flesh, nearly white, red at stone, very melting, vinous and sweet. Stone, roundish oval, with a sharp point, free. Fertility, good. Leaves, medium, crenate, glands kidney. Flowers, small. Origin, uncertain. This is not the true *Violette Hative* (q.v.) but a fruit long grown in this country.

VIOLETTE HATIVE. Small, mid-August, round, sharply nipples and with a deep suture. Colour, pale yellowish-green, with a rich carmine flush and mottling. Flesh, nearly white, with a little red near stone, delicious vinous flavour. Stone, round, slight point, free. Fertility, good. Leaves, few, rather small, finely serrate, glands kidney. Flowers, small. Origin, one of the oldest of Nectarines, known in France in 1659. This is the *Violette Hative* of French authors and though probably seldom grown now is included for comparison with the *Violet Nectarine* of England, often also called *Violette Hative* in error, this being much later in season.

Violette Hative : *see Violet*.

Violette Musquée : *see Roman*.

WHITE NECTARINE. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, I., 40. Large, end August, evenly round, slightly flat at top. Suture, marked. Colour, pale greenish yellow with a faint flush. Flesh, white, tender and melting with an abundant rich juice. Stone, medium, adhering to flesh. Leaves, broad, puckered, crenate, glands kidney. Flowers, large. Origin, uncertain. This variety has been grown in England for one hundred years. There are probably one or two other White Nectarines. *Rivers' White* is very similar, but earlier.

William's Orange : *see Pitmaston Orange*.



FLOWERS LARGE—L.
FLOWERS SMALL—S.

PEACHES.

FLESH WHITE OR PALE YELLOW.

SEASON.	GLAND KIDNEY.	GLAND ROUND.	GLAND ABSENT.
<i>July</i>	WATERLOO L. EARLY RIVERS L. EARLIEST OF ALL L. DUKE OF YORK L. EARLY ALBERT S. DAGMAR S.	AMSDEN JUNE L. ALEXANDER L. HALES EARLY L. EARLY ALFRED L. KESTREL	
<i>Aug.</i>	EARLY SILVER L. DR. HOGG L. CONDOR L. FLAT CHINA S. ACTON SCOT	PEREGRINE L. LIBRA ADVANCE L. BELLE DE DOUE S. ABEC L. EARLY GROSSE MIGNONNE L. CRIMSON GALANDE S. MIGNONNE L. GROSSE MIGNONNE L. ALEX. NOBLESSE L.	EARLY YORK L. GOSHAWK L. ROYAL GEORGE S. NOBLESSE L.
<i>Sept.</i>	 NECTARINE PEACH L. PRINCE OF WALES S.	STIRLING CASTLE S. BELLEGARDE S. BARRINGTON L. GEORGE IV. S. ADMIRABLE S. BELLE BEAUSSE L. LATE DEVONIAN L. LATE ADMIRABLE S. WALBURTON ADMIR- ABLE S. TETON DE VENUS S. PRINCESS OF WALES L.	 DYMOND L. ALBATROSS L. THOMAS RIVERS L. GLADSTONE L.
<i>Oct.</i>	DESSE TARDIVE S.	SEA EAGLE L. VIOLETTE HATIVE S.	

PEACHES.

FLESH GOLDEN.

GLAND KIDNEY.	GLAND ROUND.	GLAND ABSENT.	SEASON
			<i>July</i>
	FROGMORE GOLDEN L		
			<i>Aug.</i>
	CRAWFORD'S EARLY S		
			<i>Sept.</i>
	THAMES BANK S.		
YELLOW ADMIR- ABLE S.	EXQUISITE S.		
LADY PALMERSTON S.			
GOLDEN EAGLE S.			
SALWEY S.			<i>Oct.</i>

PEACHES.

ABEC. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1878, 1. F., Mignonne à bec ; G., Schnabel Pfirsch. (Pourprée à Bec, Mignonne à Bec.) Large, mid-August, pale yellow with dark purplish-brown flush, and mottling ; round, terminating usually in a sharp beak or nipple. Suture, shallow, one side of fruit usually larger than the other. Flesh, white, melting, very delicious flavour, stone rather small, free. Growth, vigorous. Leaves, large, a little upfolded, glands round. Fertility, very good. Flowers, large. Origin, found near Lyons about 1811 and introduced by M. Luizet. Now cultivated but rarely.

ACTON SCOT. Medium, end-August, very pale yellow, shaded deep purple red. Round, slightly flattened. Suture, rather deep. Flesh, very pale greenish-white, sometimes a little red at the stone, which is small, round and free. Growth, moderate. Leaves, long, rather narrow, upfolded, serrations rather wide and shallow, gland variable, round to kidney. Flowers, small. Origin, raised by T. A. Knight about 1814. (Noblesse × Avant Peche-rouge). Not often grown now.

ADVANCE. Medium to large, early August, round and even, distinctly flattened. Suture, shallow. Pistil, in a depression, cavity, moderately deep. Primrose-yellow with faint carmine flush, distinctly a pale fruit. Flesh, pale yellowish-green, melting and good flavour. Season in house just after Kestrel. Leaf, medium, held almost flat, little upfolded, glands round. Flowers, large. Origin, raised by Messrs. Laxton

(Early Rivers Nectarine \times Hales Early Peach). Introduced about 1910. A free fruiting variety doing very well in a cold house. There is also an American variety bearing the same name.

ADMIRABLE. G., Wunderschoener Lackpfirsich. (Early Admirable.) Medium, mid-September, golden-yellow to pale yellow on shady side, crimson-red flush and marblings on sunny side. Round, a little tapering, ending in a sharp point. Suture, shallow. Flesh, white, a little firm, faintly red at stone, flavour very good, brisk, with a delicate perfume. Stone, medium, oval, free. Growth, rather weak. Leaves, large, edges undulating, glands, small, round. Flowers, small. Fertility, moderate. Origin, first recorded by Le Lectier in 1628 and known in England in 1729. Rarely grown now.

ALBATROSS. Large to very large, mid-September, round, even, a little flattened on top. Suture, shallow. Colour, pale greenish-yellow, thickly mottled with rich blackish-crimson. Flesh, pale yellow, slightly red at stone, melting and sweet, very rich. Stone, rather large, round, free. Leaves, without glands. Flowers, large. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers from Princess of Wales about 1875.

ALEXANDER. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1882, 137. F., Précoce Alexander; G., Frühe Alexander. Small to medium, very early, end July, round, a little flattened and marked with a shallow suture. Colour, creamy-white with a dark red flush and mottling. Flesh, creamy-white, rather firm, clinging to stone, fairly good in flavour. Stone, round, tapering to a sharp point. Flowers, large. Leaves, fairly large, a little upfolded, with small round glands or none. Raised by Mr. O. A. Alexander, Mount Pulaski, Illinois, U.S.A., and becoming generally known about 1877. Now superseded by Duchess of Cornwall.

Alexandra : see *Alexandra Noblesse*.

ALEXANDRA NOBLESSE. (Alexandra.) Large, early September, nearly round or slightly spherical. Suture, deep. Colour, greenish-white, lightly washed with rose. Flesh, yellowish-white, very melting and of a delicate vinous flavour, very sweet. Stone, rather large, oval, pointed, free. Fertility, fair. Flowers, large, pale pink. Leaves, rather narrow, curved serrate, glands round. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers from a seed of the Noblesse about 1867. A fine fruit for the amateur of quality, not a very good "setter."

Amsden: *see Amsden June.*

AMSDEN JUNE. (Amsden). Medium, mid-July, round, a little irregular. Suture, wide and deep, cavity large and deep. Colour, greenish-white, with red flush, often almost purplish-black. Flesh, greenish-white, very melting and of good flavour. Stone, rather large, oval, clinging a little unless completely ripe. Leaves, small and narrow, held out, glands round. Flowers, large, pale, darker eye. Raised in America in 1868 by L. C. Amsden, of Carthage, Missouri, and was for many years the earliest Peach. A good variety still, hardy and forcing well, but for the latter purpose Duke of York is preferable.

Argentée Précoce: *see Early Silver.*

BARRINGTON. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, III., 147. G., Schoene Kanzlerin. Large, early to mid-September, round, often a little pointed with nipple. Suture, bold. Colour, greenish-yellow, shaded deep black-red. Flesh, greenish-yellow, a little red next stone, translucent. Flavour, very rich and of first quality. Stone, medium, sharp, pointed, free. Leaves, large, undulating, curved serrate, glands round. Flowers, large. Origin, according to Leroy this is the old Chanceliere of Duhamel which was raised from a seed of the Chevreuse in the garden of Chancellor Seguier about 1700. Another account is that it was raised by a Mr. Barrington, of Burwood, Surrey. It is quite probable that both

stories are true and that it is a reproduction of the original Chevreuse. Still one of the hardiest and best of the late varieties, not recommended for forcing.

BELLE BEAUSSE. *Verger*, VII., 38. (As Mignonne Tardive). G., Schoene von Beauce. Medium to large, mid-September, greenish-yellow, shaded dark crimson. Round, inclining to oval with slight nipple. Suture, marked, but shallow. Flesh, greenish-white, faintly red at stone, very melting, extremely juicy. Flavour, extremely good. Stone, medium, oval, pointed, free. Growth, vigorous. Leaves, fairly large, upfolded, crinkled, rather narrow, glands round. Fertility, very good. Flowers, large. Origin, this is said by Leroy to have been raised by M. Joseph Beausse about 1740 and written "Beauce" in error.

BELLE DE DOUÉ. Decaisne. G., Schoene von Doué. Medium size, mid-August, round. Suture, rather shallow, cavity narrow and deep. Colour, pale yellow with pinkish red flush. Flesh, primrose-yellow, red at stone. Flavour, very good, remarkably juicy. Stone, oval-pointed, plump. Leaves, long, held flat, glands round. Flowers, very small. Raised by M. Dimat of Doué, France, in 1839. The synonym *Reine des Vergers* often used is incorrect, it is a distinct variety. A good "market" peach keeping several days in good condition.

BELLE GARDE. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, I., 26. F., Galande; G., Galand Pfirsich. Large, early to mid-September, round, a little flattened on top. Suture, large and broad. Colour, golden yellow, almost covered dark crimson flush and faint darker mottling. Flesh, pale yellow, red at stone, firm but melting. Flavour, very rich "Noyeau." Stone, oval, tapering to base, bluntly pointed, free. Leaves, large, hanging-down, puckered and upfolded, glands small round, finely curved serrate. Flowers, small. Growth, moderate. Origin, this is the Galande of French authors which has been known since 1732. The French

Bellegarde has no glands and a large flower. One of the most reliable of its season, a prolific bearer and doing well on open walls. The solid yet melting flesh is a remarkable feature of this excellent fruit. Quite one of the best half dozen.

CONDOR. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1875, 133. Medium, mid-August, round, rather flattened on top. Suture, rather deep with a small nipple. Colour, pale carmine red nearly over the whole fruit, but never very dark. Flesh, white, with pale yellow marbling, very tender, juicy and perfumed, with slight almond flavour, a little red round the stone, which is a pointed oval, free. Leaves, medium, serrate, glands kidney-shaped or sometimes round. Flowers, large. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers from a seed of Early Silver, and first brought to notice in 1875. Now little grown.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. *Meilleurs Fruits*, 302. (Précoce de Crawford, Willermoz). Large, mid to end August, oval, tapering distinctly to top, usually a marked nipple. Suture, shallow. Colour, golden-yellow with rich carmine flush. Flesh, orange yellow, red at stone, juicy, of better flavour than most yellow peaches. Stone, long oval, free, sharply pointed. Leaves, medium, evenly serrate, glands small round. Flowers, small. Growth, good; moderately fertile. Origin, raised by William Crawford, of Middletown, New Jersey, about 1840. A valuable fruit which deserves to be better known. It is said to resist the Peach Leaf Curl.

CRIMSON GALANDE. *Mas*, 94. Fairly large, mid to end August, round, depressed at top with a marked suture; cavity large and deep. Colour, pale green to golden-yellow, almost covered with a dark and rich crimson flush, marbled here and there. Flesh, pale greenish-white, rayed with red near the stone, very melting, extremely juicy and most delicious. Stone, rather small, pointed, not deeply channelled. free. Fertility, good. Flowers, small. Leaves, long,

ending in a long point, a little upfolded, shallow serrate, glands very small, round. Origin, raised by Mr. Rivers from a seed of Belle Beausse. Introduced about 1866. A very valuable fruit of the highest quality.

DAGMAR. Medium size, early August, round, a little flattened. Suture, shallow. Colour, pale yellow with heavy crimson flush, showing yellow through in places. Flesh, very pale yellow, translucent, very melting and delicious. Stone, free. Flowers, small, glands kidney. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers before 1865 from Early Albert, named in honour of Princess Dagmar of Denmark. According to Hogg this does not force well. Now seldom grown.

DESSE TARDIVE. *Verger*, 70. Large, September-October, round, oval, inclined to taper a little to top. Suture, narrow, cavity, deep. Colour, greenish-white, with a rich crimson flush. Flesh, greenish-white, red at stone, melting and perfumed. Stone, rather large, deeply furrowed. Flowers, small. Leaves, large, oval, nearly flat, crenate, glands kidney, occasionally a few are round. Origin, raised in 1835 by M. Desse, gardener to M. Le Roy. Introduced in 1839 by M. Jamain, of Bourg la Reine, Paris. A very fine fruit when well finished and deserving a good warm wall.

DOCTOR HOGG. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1875, 185. Medium, August, round, a little depressed. Suture, very deep, extending nearly all round the fruit. Colour, yellow with a very dark brown red flush and mottling. Flesh, pale yellow, firm, melting and very sweet, red at stone. Stone, rather large, free. Flowers, large. Leaves, fairly large, glands kidney, serrate to crenate. Origin, raised by Mr. Rivers from a seed of a French Peach named Deniaux, and first fruited in 1865. A good cropper under glass, but rather tender for outside.

DUCHESS OF CORNWALL. Medium to fairly large, mid-July, round, slight nipple. Colour, light yellow

with red flush and striped. Flesh very melting and juicy, of good flavour. Raised by Messrs. Rivers and introduced in 1901 as Duchess of York, but as that name had been already used for a distinct variety it was changed to Duchess of Cornwall. Of good constitution, forcing readily, certainly invaluable for early use.

DUKE OF YORK. Large, mid-July. Colour, rich crimson. Flesh, tender, pale greenish-yellow, melting and refreshing. Stone, free, round, deeply rugous, ripening with Alexander. Leaves, long and narrow, shallow crenate, down hanging, gland, kidney. Flowers, large. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers (Early Rivers Nectarine \times Alexander) and introduced 1902. Is less likely to cast its buds than the early American varieties, which it now supersedes. Follows Alexander and Waterloo.

DYMOND. Large, mid to end September, round, flattened, suture, marked. Skin, pale yellow with deep red flush and mottling. Flesh, pale yellow, red at stone, melting and richly flavoured. Stone, free. Leaves, very boldly serrate, glands, none. Flowers, large. Origin, raised by a gardener named Dymond, and introduced by Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, before 1863. A very valuable variety.

EARLIEST OF ALL. *Rev. Hort.*, 1904, 594. (Sneed). Very early, round to oval. Suture marked. Colour, palest yellow with a deep red flush. Flesh, white, fairly juicy, brisk, clinging to stone. Growth, moderate. Leaves, medium, round. Flowers, opening mid-season, large. Leaves, large, glands kidney to round. Origin, raised by Judge Sneed, of Nashville, Tennessee, about 1885. Much discussed in recent years on the Continent and not now generally approved, coming rather too small and splitting at the stone. Not better in my trials than Amsden or Waterloo.

Early Admirable : *see Admirable.*

EARLY ALBERT. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1866, 17. Medium, early August, round, rather flattened at top. Suture marked, cavity wide and deep. Colour, greenish-yellow with carmine flush and darker mottlings. Flesh, white, very melting and good. Stone, rather small, oval, bluntly pointed, free. Leaves, medium, ending in a short point, held flat, shallow serrate; glands round to kidney. Flowers, very small. Origin, raised by Mr. Rivers from a seed of Grosse Montagne Précoce and introduced about 1860.

EARLY ALFRED. Medium, early August, round. Suture, marked, usually unequal sides. Colour, lemon-yellow with crimson flush and mottlings. Flesh, pale greenish-white, tender, melting. Flavour, brisk and vinous. Leaf, medium, glands round. Flowers, large. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers from Hunt's Tawny Nectarine. Now superseded by Duke of York.

EARLY GROSSE MIGNONNE. *Decaisne*. G., Frühe Mignonne. Rather large, mid-August, round, a little flattened, sometimes more oval. Suture broad and shallow. Colour, pale yellow, covered pinkish-crimson flush with darker dots. Flesh, palest yellow, red at stone. Stone, rather large, oval pointed. Flavour, first class. Growth, moderate. Leaves, rather large, held flat, glands round. Flowers, large, pale. Origin, known in France in 1825 and probably a sport or seedling from the old Grosse Mignonne, which it closely resembles save in its earlier season.

EARLY RIVERS. *Lauche*. Fairly large, mid-July, round to oval. Suture, shallow. Colour, pale lemon-yellow with slight flush and faint stripes. Flesh, white right to stone, melting with slight nectarine flavour. Stone, free, or nearly so, oval pointed. Leaves, fairly large, upfolded, finely serrate, glands kidney. Flowers, large, pale pink. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers from the Early Silver Peach and fruited first in 1864. A very delicious fruit, but its tender skin and flesh indicate it an amateur's fruit.

EARLY SILVER. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1880, 41. F., Argentée précoce. Large, mid-August, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$, round or a little oval. Suture, deep, and a small nipple. Colour, pale yellow with a light red flush, which is marked with darker dots. Flesh, white, melting, with a brisk and rich flavour. Free stone. Leaves, fairly broad, crenate, glands kidney. Flowers, large. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers, from White Nectarine in 1859. Not now much grown.

EARLY YORK. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1862, 24. Medium, mid-August, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$, round to oval. Suture, shallow, down very short. Colour, pale yellow with carmine flush and slight mottlings. Flesh, nearly white, a little red near the stone, melting and juicy. Stone, medium, round, slightly pointed. Leaves, medium, serrate, without glands. Flowers, large. Origin, one of the first named varieties raised by Prince in America and sent to England about the middle of last century. From this variety was raised Rivers' Early York. A hardy and abundant bearer, now rather superseded by larger varieties.

Edle Magdalen : *see Noblesse.*

EXQUISITE. Very large, mid-September, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$, round or slightly oval, ending in a small point. Suture moderately deep. Colour, golden-yellow with deep red flush and mottlings. Flesh, golden, red at stone, a little fibrous, firm, sweet and rich. Stone, free, large, round and pointed. Leaves, rather large, long point, glands, round, serrations irregular. Flowers, small, of a deep rose. Origin, raised in America by Mr. Benjamin Gallis, of Philadelphia, about 1850, and first described by Downing in 1863. It was introduced to England about 1868. A noble fruit, a little lacking in quality, as are most of the yellow fleshed varieties when grown in this country.

FLAT CHINA. *Trans. R.H.S.*, 1822, 512. Fruit quite flat, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 1. Colour, dull yellow with red

mottled flush. Flesh, white, stained red at stone, a little stringy, sweet with almond flavour. Stone, clinging, remarkably small and much corrugated. Leaves, fairly large, thin, coarsely serrate, kidney glands, almost evergreen. Flowers, small. Origin, this was sent to England from Java before 1822. It is interesting as a curiosity only, and botanically as a representative of a sub-tropical race of Peach. In the United States it is grown only in Florida.

FROGMORE GOLDEN. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1878, 89. Medium, end July, round, a little flattened, eye in small depression. Suture not very marked. Colour, rich golden-yellow, shaded dark red of even colour. Flesh, rich orange, a little red at stone, tender, melting, free stone. Flowers, very large. Growth, good. Glands round. Origin, raised by Mr. Ingram at the Royal Gardens at Frogmore (Bellegarde Peach × Pit-maston Orange Nectarine). Said to be free from mildew.

Frühe Mignonne : *see Early Grosse Mignonne.*

Galande : *see Bellegarde.*

Galande Pfirsch : *see Bellegarde.*

GEORGE THE FOURTH. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, III., 105. Medium, mid-September, round, with a deep suture. Colour, greenish-yellow with crimson flush and many dots. Flesh, nearly white, a little red at stone and under skin. Flavour, good. Stone, rather small and pointed, free. Leaves, medium, upfolded, margin serrate, glands round. Flowers, small. Origin, said to have been raised by a Mr. Gill in Broad Street, New York, in 1821 (evidently a Loyalist) and is thus one of the first of named American peaches. Probably now little grown, but it is included to show its distinctness from Royal George. It was said to force extremely well.

GLADSTONE. Large, end September, 3 by 2½, usually flattened round. Suture, shallow. Colour, greenish-yellow with slight flush and mottlings. Flesh, greenish-white, very melting, juicy and delicious. Stone, round, free. Leaves, with no glands. Flowers, large, without glands. Following Prince of Wales. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers and introduced about 1884.

GOLDEN EAGLE. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1883, 169. Large, September-October, round, a little flattened at top. Suture, rather deep. Colour, golden-yellow, flushed with rich carmine. Flesh, golden-yellow, tender and melting, very rich and sweet. Glands kidney. Flowers, small. Origin, raised by Thomas Rivers from a seedling of Crawford's Late, introduced about 1883.

GOSHAWK. Large, end August, round or slightly flattened. Suture, marked. Colour, pale greenish-yellow with a dark brown-red flush and mottlings. Flesh pale, very rich and brisk, juicy and melting. Leaves, large, puckered, glands none, margin serrate. Flowers, large, rose with a darker eye. Raised by Messrs. Rivers, and introduced about 1887.

Grosse Leiblingspfirsche : *see Grosse Mignonne.*

GROSSE MIGNONNE. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, I., 23. G., Grosse Leiblingspfirsche. Large, early September, round, flat and even, a little hollow on top. Suture, rather deep, cavity very deep. Colour, pale yellow, flushed and mottled deep red. Flesh, white, red at stone, very rich, melting and juicy. Stone, round, free, small for the size of fruit. Growth, strong. Leaves, large, long, puckered in centre, slightly crenate. Glands globose. Flowers, large. Origin, a fruit of great antiquity, rejoicing, or rather suffering, under the load of fifty-seven synonyms. Recorded by Merlet in 1667. It has been called Grimwood's Royal George

in this country, and may therefore be confused with the true Royal George in some gardens.

HALE'S EARLY. Medium, August, after Duke of York, round, a little flattened at top. Suture, marked at pistil end. Colour, pale lemon-yellow with crimson flush and mottling. Flesh, very pale yellow, melting and of fair quality. Stone, free, rather small pointed oval. Leaves, small, held out nearly flat, slightly twisted, glands round. Flowers, large, but not of great size. Origin, raised in America from a seed planted in 1850 by a Mr. Moas and introduced by Mr. Hale, of Summit County, U.S.A. A very hardy and fertile peach, of which probably more trees are annually planted than any other variety. Is apt to be small unless the fruits are well thinned.

KESTREL. Large, early August, soon after Hale's Early, oval, with small nipple. Suture, a dark line. Colour, rich crimson. Flesh, pale yellow, not red at stone, a little stringy. Flavour, very good, rich and sweet. Leaves, long and narrow, held nearly flat, faintly serrate, glands round. Flowers, Stone, large, free, round, with a short point. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers (Early Rivers Nectarine \times Hale's Early) introduced about 1911.

LADY PALMERSTON. Large, October, round, slightly tapering to pistil end, which is a little sunk. Suture, rather deep. Colour, golden-yellow with brown-red flush and mottlings. Flesh, deep golden-yellow, firm, a little red at stone. Flavour, fair, not very sweet. Stone, free, medium size, round, slightly pointed. Leaves, fairly large, nearly flat, crenate, glands kidney. Flowers, small. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers from a seed of Pine Apple Nectarine. It is now little grown, as Princess of Wales is so much better at the same season.

LATE ADMIRABLE. Large to very large, mid to end September, $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$, round and even. Suture,

shallow. Colour, pale greenish-yellow with a slight flush and mottling, but never much colour. Flesh, nearly white, a faint trace of red near the stone. Flavour, very juicy, sweet and rich. Stone, oval, large, free. Leaves, rather large, nearly flat, undulating, finely serrate, glands round. Flowers, small. Origin, this is an old French variety dating back to the mid-seventeenth century. There is some confusion in the use of this name, but this is the correct variety I believe and is the same as described by Thompson in the R.H.S. List of Fruits. An excellent late variety still deserving cultivation.

LATE DEVONIAN. Large, mid-September, round fairly even. Suture, very shallow. Colour, pale greenish-yellow with carmine marbling and flush. Flesh melting, juicy, pale yellow, red at stone which is free. Leaves, short and broad, glands round. Flowers, large. Raised and introduced by Veitch of Exeter in 1894.

LIBRA. *Garden*, 1903, 64, 109. Large, early mid-season, flattened at top. Suture, shallow. Colour, creamy-yellow with a handsome crimson flush. Flesh, pale yellow, melting, rich, brisk and very juicy. Leaves, broad oval, a little twisted, curved serrate, glands round. Raised by Mr. R. D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone," and introduced by Mr. Will Tayler in 1906. A remarkably hardy and prolific variety which deserves attention. Fruits well as a bush in favourable situations.

MIGNONNE. *Decaisne*. Medium to large, end August, round, distinctly, flattened and depressed at the top. Suture, shallow. Colour, bright yellow with dark crimson flush. Flesh, pale creamy-yellow, rich, melting and very delicious. Stone, large, nearly round. Leaves, upfolded, undulating, glands round and often wanting. Flowers, very large. Origin, one of the oldest peaches now grown, known to Merlet in 1675; and the type of the group of Mignonnes.

Mignonne Tardive : see *Belle Beausse*.

NECTARINE PEACH. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1879, 153. Large, mid to end September, a little oval, with a small nipple, skin nearly smooth. Suture, marked, especially at top of fruit. Colour, dull yellow with a dark brown-red flush. Flesh, greenish-yellow, transparent, melting, faintly red at stone, which is free, firm, travelling well. Flowers, large. Growth, vigorous. Leaves, large, glands kidney, small. Origin, raised by Mr. Rivers from the Brugnion Noir and introduced in 1864. One of the latest of all Peaches, following Prince of Wales.

NOBLESSE. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, II., 95. G., Edle Magdalen. Large, August-September, round, a little hollow at top with a small nipple. Suture, deep and broad cavity. Colour, yellow-green with dull red flush and darker stripes and mottlings. Flesh, very pale yellow, melting and very rich. Stone, rather large, oval, pointed, free. Flowers, large, pale. Leaves, fairly large, doubly serrate, glands none. Origin, disputed. French authorities consider it an English variety. First described by Switzer in 1724. Vanguard is mentioned by Thompson as a synonym, but Lindley considers it distinct. Rather subject to mildew, and as to fertility, Noblesse does not "oblige" as frequently as might be desired.

PEREGRINE. Medium to fairly large, early August, round. Suture, rather deep, pistil sunk. Colour, brilliant crimson red. Flesh, yellowish-white, firm, very juicy and richly flavoured. Fertility, excellent. Leaves, broad, twisted, finely curved serrate, glands round. Flowers, large. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers, from Spenser Nectarine and introduced in 1906. One of the very best of recent introductions. Its habit of colouring early and its very free cropping make it desirable for commercial use. Follows Hales and Duchess of Cornwall.

Précoce de Crawford : see *Crawford's Early*.

PRINCE OF WALES. Rather large, end September, round, a little conical, pistil deeply sunk. Suture, shallow or only indicated by a sharp line of colour. Colour, primrose-yellow with bright crimson flush and darker broad stripes and mottlings, white uncoloured spots are noticeable. Flesh, primrose-yellow, very melting and well flavoured, strongly red at stone. Stone, rather small, round, not much furrowed. Fertility, very good. Flowers, small. Glands, kidney. Origin, raised by Mr. Rivers from the Pitmaston Orange Nectarine. An excellent late fruit, which crops so well that it is indispensable.

PRINCESS OF WALES. Large, end September, very even and round. Suture hardly visible. Colour, pale primrose, very faintly striped and marbled with red. Flesh, yellowish-white, melting, very rich in a warm year. Fertility, moderate. Flowers, large. Leaves, medium, serrate, glands, round. Origin, raised by Mr. Rivers from a seed of Pavie de Pompone. A very delicious fruit in season with Prince of Wales and of richer flavour, but not a very good cropper.

ROYAL GEORGE. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, III., 119. Large, end August, round, slightly flattened at tip. Suture deep. Colour, pale yellow with a deep blood-red cheek. Flesh, pale yellow, red near stone, very melting and of rich flavour. Stone, round, rather small, free. Leaves, fairly large, boldly serrate, no glands. Flowers, small. An old variety dating from the days of George First. One of the most reliable of its season for outside or under glass.

SALWEY. Medium, end September-October, roundish oval, inclined to oblong. Suture, rather wide and deep, pistil on a small prominent nipple. Colour, pale yellowish-green, faint flush. Flesh, rich orange, rather firm, melting and well perfumed. Flowers, small. Leaves, large, upfolded, finely serrate, glands kidney or round, sometimes absent. Origin, raised by Col. Salwey from a stone brought from Italy about 1850,

introduced by Messrs. Turner, of Slough. Of very fine flavour in a warm autumn.

SEA EAGLE. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1881, 73. Very large, end September, round to slightly oval. Suture, shallow. Colour, lemon-yellow with deep mottled crimson. Flesh, firm, pale yellow, red at stone, which is free. Flavour, good when really well finished. Growth, vigorous and hardy. Fertility, good. Leaves, large, dark, very finely serrate, glands round. Flowers, large. Origin, raised by Messrs. Rivers from Early Silver, introduced 1881. A good fruit rather under-valued, as it is not always fully ripened. Grown in slight heat its merits appear.

Schoene Kanzlerin: *see Barrington.*

Sneed: *see Earliest of All.*

Schoene Von Doué: *see Belle de Doué*

STIRLING CASTLE. Medium, early September, round. Colour, rich brownish-red. Flesh, yellowish-white, deep red at stone. Flavour, good, slightly acid. Leaves, rather large, serrate, held nearly flat, glands round. Flowers, small. Origin, raised about 1850 by Mr. Carmichael when at Dunmore, from the seed of an American Peach, and introduced by Messrs. Osborne. Very similar to Royal George, but with round glands.

TÊTON DE VENUS. Fairly large, end September, oval conical, with a very permanent nipple. Colour, pale yellow with flush of crimson-brown. Flesh, white, red at stone, very melting and of good vinous flavour. Stone, free, large pointed. Growth, rather weak. Leaves, large and long, crenate, glands round, small. Flowers, small. Origin, a very old fruit known to Merlet in 1667. It was grown in England in the eighteenth century as Tueton de Venice. Now rarely seen.

THAMES BANK. Very large, September, inclined to oval, flattened at each end. Colour, apricot-yellow, striped and flushed with rich crimson. Flesh, yellow, firm but melting, very juicy and aromatic. Leaves, fairly large, serrate, glands round. Flowers, small. Origin, raised by Mr. Rust, gardener at Broom House, Fulham. A fine late fruit, a little tender outside.

THOMAS RIVERS. Large, end September, round. Suture, medium. Colour, pale yellow with dark mottled crimson. Flesh, greenish-white, red at stone, very aromatic and refreshing. Stone, free. Leaves, broad, boldly serrate, glands none. Flowers, large. Growth, moderate, but too liable to mildew outside. Raised by Messrs. Rivers and introduced in 1898(?) An excellent indoor peach, forcing well.

VIOLETTE HATIVE. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1862, 184. Large, mid-September, round, broadest at base and a little flattened at top. Suture, broad and shallow. Colour, primrose-yellow with slight flush and mottlings. Flesh, pale yellow, red at stone, very melting; flavour, most delicious. Stone, large round, bluntly pointed, free. Leaves, large, long, finely serrate, glands round. Flowers, small. Origin uncertain. Note, there is also a *Violette Hative Nectarine*.

WATERLOO. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1882, 9. Small to medium, mid-July, round, a little flattened at the top. Suture, marked. Colour, pale yellow, crimson red flush and mottlings. Flesh, greenish-white. Flavour, very good, very melting. Stone, small, a little clinging, oval pointed. Growth, rather weak. Leaves, rather small, held nearly flat, glands kidney, very small. Flowers, large. Origin, raised by Mr. Lisk, of Waterloo, U.S.A., and introduced about 1877.

YELLOW ADMIRABLE. *Decaïsne*. Large, end September, round, even. Suture, very wide and deep. Colour, golden-yellow, dark brown-red flush. Flesh, deep golden-yellow, red at stone. Flavour, very good,

resembling Apricot. Stone, large, oval, free, not pointed. Leaves, large, undulated, upfolded, glands variable, round to kidney. Flowers, small. Origin, grown in the seventeenth century. Requires a warm wall to perfect it, of poor quality in cold seasons. This variety has been much confused, Hogg gives flowers as large, which is certainly wrong.

WALBURTON ADMIRABLE. Large, end September, round, distinctly flattened. Suture, shallow. Colour, lemon yellow with dark red striped mottling. Flesh, whitish-yellow, a little red at stone, firm but melting. Flavour, rich and sweet. Growth, moderate. Leaves, medium, nearly flat, shallow serrate, glands round. Flowers, small. Origin, raised by Mr. Morton, at Walburton House, Chichester, from Noblesse, and introduced by Mr. Webb, of Arundel, in 1843.

BERRIES—BLACK AND RED.

CUT LEAF. (*Laciniatus*, Parsley Leaved). Large, round to oval, drupes very large. Colour, shining black. Flavour, sweet and good with the real Blackberry flavour. Leaves, fairly large, very prettily cut, petioles with many down-curved thorns. Canes, fairly strong, dark red with stout down-curved thorns. Though often called "American" this is a cut-leaved form of a British species and is or was found wild on Walton Heath, Surrey. It was formerly called the Norwood Blackberry.

HIMALAYA BERRY. (*Theodor Reimers*). Large, round, produced on a branching shoot often carrying as many as fifty fruit. Colour, jet black, flavour fair, not very sweet but eatable when fully ripe. Leaves, large, leaflets oval, round, bluntly pointed. Canes extremely stout, making 8-10 feet of growth in a season. This has nothing to do with or from the Himalayas. It is probably a giant form of *R. Pubescens*, or as American authorities consider, *R. thrysanthus*. It cannot compare for flavour with our best British species, but its enormous crop make it desirable for culinary purposes. As it fruits on the two year and older wood it need not be cut down each year after fruiting as our British varieties require.

KING'S ACRE BERRY. Large, long, oblong oval drupes small and closely set. Fruit, black, flavour fair, sweet. Leaves large, curiously twisted and undulating at the edges. Growth, moderate, making canes about 5 feet. Origin, this has the look of an American

Blackberry and lacks hardiness with me. The fruit sets well, but does not swell out properly even in wet seasons.

KITTATINNY. Berry early to mid-season, round to oblong, jet black, drupelets large. Flavour, fairly good, sweet. Leaflets, large, hairy above and below. Canes, stout, channelled, long thorns. Growth, very vigorous. Found in the Kittatinny Mountains, New Jersey, U.S.A., and introduced by E. Williams about 1865. Has been grown in this country for some time and is productive, but not equal in flavour to our best native Blackberries.

Laciniatus : *see Cut-Leaf*.

LAXTON BERRY. Round, medium size and in general appearance Raspberry like. Flavour, fresh and fairly sweet. Drupes large. Leaves, large, leaflets, round, overlapping slightly. Growth, moderate, making canes about 8 feet high. A cross between the Logan Berry and Superlative Raspberry. Its tendency to break up when gathered is against its extended use. Makes a well flavoured jam. Requires to be planted near Raspberries or Logan Berries to aid fertilisation.

LOGAN BERRY. Large, oblong, often two inches long. Colour, dull claret-red. Flesh, red, acid and vinous, eatable when fully ripe, but most valuable for preserving. Leaves, large, in fives, leaflets, overlapping. Growth, very strong, canes, pinkish, thorny. Origin, discovered by Judge Logan, of Santa Cruz, in 1881. Though a hybrid origin was first claimed for this variety there is now little doubt that it is a red variety of *Rubus vitifolius*, a common Blackberry in California. Introduced into Britain in 1897 by Messrs. G. Bunyard & Co., Ltd. Most valuable for culinary uses, especially for bottling. In America it is mainly used for making a non-alcoholic fruit drink.

Low Berry : *see Mammoth*.

LUCRETIA. Large, early, jet black, rounded oblong, shining. Flavour, fair. Leaves, rather small, leaflets five, sharply serrate, not overlapping much. Canes slender and trailing, greenish-brown, thorns numerous. Origin, discovered in West Virginia and introduced about 1870. This a variety of *Rubus procumbens* var *roribaccus* and very distinct from the High Bush Blackberries, descended from *R. Nigrobaccus*. The cane is often killed in winter and should be protected by burying or strawing up. It is a good and useful fruit, coming in before our own blackberries are ready.

MAMMOTH. (Low Berry). Very large, long, oblong, jet black. Flesh, tender, sweet. Leaves, rather large, leaflets oval, in fives, irregularly serrate. Canes, very long, often 15 feet, very thorny. A seedling raised by Judge Logan, probably from a Blackberry \times *Rubus Vitifolius*. Not quite hardy and should be given a wall, where walls are plentiful.

MAHDI. Medium, round, dark purplish red, drupes large. Flavour, fair. Leaves, dark. Growth, moderate, canes 4 feet high, standing erect. This is a cross between the Logan Berry and the Superlative Raspberry made by Messrs. Veitch. Of no value.

Parsley-leaved : *see Cut-leaf*.

PHENOMENAL BERRY. The description of the Logan Berry almost exactly suffices for this fruit. The berries are by some considered larger, but the differences in my experience are negligible. Raised by Mr. Burbank from a supposed cross between "a variety of the Western Dewberry" and the Cuthbert Raspberry. Introduced in 1912.

Theodore Reimers : *see Himalaya*.

WILSON JUNIOR. Large, oblong, tapering to point. Colour, black, drupes large. Canes, various, some stout and erect, others slender and procumbent. Raised by

William Parry in America, about 1875, from seed of an older variety named Wilson. American authorities consider it identical with the parent. This is probably a hybrid Dewberry and requires winter protection. See under Lucretia.

WINE BERRY. (*Rubus phoenicolasius*). Medium, early August, round. Colour, golden yellow. Sweet and refreshing with a pleasant vinous flavour. Leaves, fairly large, soft green, white below, leaflets, round, overlapping. Canes moderately vigorous, about 6-8 ft. in a year, densely covered with red bristles. This is a native of China and Japan and was introduced into Europe about 1876. It is worthy of culture as an ornamental climber and the fruit is valuable, following the Raspberry season. A good method is to serve uncooked in a thin syrup to which a dash of Kirsch has been added. Cream *ad. lib.*

CRAB APPLES.

THESE are small varieties of Apples, valued for their flower and decorative fruits. Most of them make a good jelly.

DARTMOUTH. Fairly large, roundish-conical, faintly ribbed. Stem, long, thin. Colour, deep purplish-red with a remarkable plum-like bloom. Growth, vigorous at first, but not making a large tree, round-headed. Origin, raised in New Hampshire, U.S.A., and known in 1883. Quite one of the most beautiful of all Crabs, hanging on late.

JOHN DOWNIE. Fairly large, oval, yellow flushed scarlet, in clusters. Vigorous and hardy. Origin, raised and introduced by Mr. Holmes, of Lichfield.

CHEAL'S SCARLET. A fine form of the Siberian, with more oval fruit and entirely covered with a brilliant scarlet.

SIBERIAN. Small, round, brilliant scarlet, the calyx teeth (or eye) fall off, distinguishing this variety. Leaves, fairly large, oval, held flat, shallow serrate. Flowers, white, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. Growth, vigorous, making a tall pyramidal tree of 30 or 40 ft. high. This is the *Pyrus baccata* of the botanists which was introduced to England from Russia in 1784. There is a smaller fruited form known as *microcarpa*.

NIEDZWETZKYANA. Medium, conical, ribbed. Colour, dark claret-red, flesh crimson throughout, tasteless. Leaves, fairly large, ovate, dark purplish-red, rounded serrate. Flowers, medium, dull claret-red. Growth, moderate, making a medium sized tree. This is a coloured variety of *Pyrus Malus*, analagous to the Copper Beech. Native of Southern Siberia and the Caucasus, it was introduced into England in 1894. It is remarkable that the red colour extends through all parts of the tree, even the wood.

CHERRY. (Cherry-Apple.) Very small, round to oblate, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. Stem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches. Colour, bright carmine-red on golden-yellow with a thick bloom. Flowers, white. Growth, moderate, on rich soils often attaining good size. This is generally considered as a cross between *Malus prunifolia* \times *M. baccata* and is known as *Pyrus prunifolia* var. *cerasifera*. It has been known in this country for some time and is distinct from the Siberian Crab.

Cherry Apple : *see Cherry.*

YELLOW SIBERIAN. Resembles the Cherry, except in the colour of the fruit, which is a golden-yellow. Not quite so fertile as the type. It does not properly belong to the Siberian *baccata* family, but is a variety of *prunifolia* usually known as *lutea* or *xanthocarpa*.

TRANSCENDANT. *New York*, II., 266. Rather large, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, roundish-oblate, eye, very slightly sunk. Stem, slender, 1 inch, in a deep cavity. Colour, bright carmine with darker striping. Growth, vigorous, making a fairly large spreading tree. Origin, apparently American, recorded in 1844 in that country.

MONTREAL BEAUTY. Medium, oval oblong, a little flattened at eye. Stem, very slender in a deep, narrow cavity, 1 inch long. Colour, pale yellow with rich red flush and stripes. Growth, vigorous, upright,

then spreading. Origin, raised probably in Quebec and known in 1833.

HYSLOP. *New York*, II., 256. Rather large, roundish oblate. Stem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, slender, set in a deep and wide cavity. Colour, scarlet-red with darker stripes and mottlings and a rich bloom. Tree, moderate vigour, making an upright spreading tree. Origin, unrecorded. Known to Downing in 1869 and probably American.

BLACK CURRANTS.

BALDWIN. Bunches short, usually 6-8 fruits, large. Suture deep. Flavour, sweet. Size, medium. Leaves, fairly large, central lobe prominent ; starting early into growth. Winter shoots are remarkable for the dull brownish buds which stand away from the wood almost at an angle of 40 degrees. Makes a small compact bush, the most dwarf of all. Origin, this is I think, the original Black Naples which was noted for its early start into growth. This is on light soils perhaps the most productive of all, but in some districts Boskoop crops better. It is rather subject to mite.

BOSKOOP GIANT. *Journ. Pom.*, I., p. 15. (Hoogendyks Black, Prince of Wales). Early, bunches very long, berries large, inclined to be four-sided, fairly sweet, skin thin when ripe. Leaf, very large, held out, a little upfolded. Winter shoots stout, buds strong, away, pale purplish-red. Growth, very vigorous, making a large spreading bush. Origin, raised by Mr. Hoogendyk, of Boskoop, Holland, and introduced by Messrs. Bunyard in 1895. As for most fruits, opinions are divided over the merits of this variety. If gathered too late it is soft and travels badly ; a vice for the market grower which becomes a virtue in the garden where its tender skin makes it desirable for bottling. It is, however, still planted commercially in large quantities and in some districts still leads as the most profitable variety.

BLACK GRAPE. This closely resembles French Black, but the bunches are smaller and closer together

and the bud in winter state is smaller. In other characters the description of French Black coincides.

BLACK NAPLES. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, I., p. 43. It is probably now impossible to say what is the original Black Naples. Mr. Hatton considers it as belonging to the French Group; I think it is probably the Baldwin of to-day, as Naples on its introduction was noted for its earliness in coming into leaf and some old growers remember Baldwin coming into notice and then averred that it was the old Naples under the new name. Baldwin as a name is now so fully established that even if I am right, it would have to remain.

BLACKSMITH. Late, bunches fairly long, 7-9 fruits, berries rather small, rather uneven. Winter shoots very slender, silvery grey. Buds, small, closely rolled, pink, round, very close to the wood. Raised and introduced by Messrs. Laxton. A distinct variety coming in the French class and close to Black Grape. Crops well and seems so far resistant to mite.

CARTER'S CHAMPION. Mid-season, bunches long, fruits inclined to be four-sided, fairly large, fairly sweet. Leaves opening late having then a blackish tinge, later turning a dark green; central lobe long pointed. Winter buds, green with slight red tinge, rather small, standing well away from wood which is a dark golden-brown. Originated as a chance seedling in the garden of Mr. Dunnett, of Dedham, 1880, and introduced by the firm of Messrs. Carter & Sons, of which he was then partner.

EDINA. Closely resembles Victoria; the bud is not so red and the winter colour of the wood lighter. The fruit is indistinguishable. Raised by Mr. W. Turner, Dalhousie Castle, Midlothian, and introduced by Mr. Scarlett, of Edinburgh, in 1900.

FRENCH BLACK. *Journ. Pom.* I., p. 12. (Merveille de la Gironde.) Mid-season. Branches fairly long,

berries large, 6-8, often with an extra bunch of small fruit springing from the same point, rather acid, skin tough. Leaves small, greyish-green, held out, down hanging. Growth, medium, making an upright bush. Winter shoots stout, dark golden-brown; buds, crimson, close to wood, closely wrapped, scales edged with a white down. Origin, this is identical with the variety, *Merveille de la Gironde*, and is presumably an importation from Bordeaux, where Black Currants are largely grown in association with vines, a combination also seen in Burgundy and into which it is perhaps unseemly to enquire. From its close resemblance to the wild "Siberian" it seems likely that it is a primitive variety but little removed from the parent species. Much planted on account of its resistance to mite.

GOLIATH. *Journ. Pom.*, I., p. 24. Mid-season. Bunches short, berries large, 6-7, sweet, often ripening unequally. Leaves large, rather pale green, down curved and the tips curved in towards the shoot; general effect of flowers a light yellowish-green. Growth, vigorous and very upright. Winter shoots light brown, buds, pale yellowish-green, often tinged with red; scales loose. Origin, undiscovered, possibly a seedling of *Victoria*. This is not much planted now, being rather subject to mite, but where it keeps free it crops heavily and is an improvement on *Victoria*.

Hoogendyks Black: *see Boskoop Giant*.

LEE'S PROLIFIC. Late. Bunches moderately long, berries fairly large showing a tendency to be four-sided, very sweet. Moderately fertile. Winter shoots weak, buds rather small, on short footstalks, dark crimson, well away from the wood. Makes a rather small weak bush. Origin, raised by Mr. George Lee, of Clevedon, Somerset, in 1860 and introduced in 1863. Dr. Hogg considered it as the best of all the Black Currants, but owing probably to its liability to mite it is not now much grown.

Merveille de la Gironde : *see French Black.*

NORTH HOLLAND. Medium, bunches rather short, berries large flattened each side and showing two sutures, flesh very pale green ; very fertile. Leaves as French, but a little more twisted. Origin, undiscovered. This is very like French Black but differs in points described above. I do not see any points in which it is preferable.

Prince of Wales : *see Boskoop Giant.*

SEABROOK'S BLACK. This closely resembles French Black and is by some considered identical. Other careful observers note slight differences in the buds and bunches of fruit. Has been largely planted of late and has earned the usual reward of conflicting opinions. In some situations it has, like the French, a considerable resistance to mite, whilst in others it fails to show this character so strongly. Origin, an old variety re-introduced by Messrs. Seabrook in 1913.

SIBERIAN. This is as far as I can see identical with the French variety except that it makes a larger and slightly more spreading bush and does especially well on dry soil. Origin, found by the late Mr. J. H. Elwes on the Altai Mountains in a wild state. It is therefore interesting as a wild variety of good-sized fruit obtained without the supposedly ameliorating effect of cultivation.

VICTORIA. Mid-season, bunches short, often only 3 or 4 berries, size uneven. Shape, rather flattened and with a suture down one side. Flesh, rather yellow-green, sweet. Leaves, very pale yellow-green, down curved and twisted. Winter shoot light greyish-brown, smooth and shining, buds round, closely pressed to wood at the top of shoot, footstalk of bud dull olive-green contrasting with the deep red of bud scales. Flowers, very pale green. Growth, very upright and vigorous, crops well. Origin, undiscovered. This has two

disadvantages, a susceptibility to mite and the short bunch making picking difficult. Now but seldom planted.

YELLOW BLACK CURRANT. Fruit a dull greenish-yellow, branches short. Flavour, rather strong. Leaves fairly large with long central lobe, held down. Growth moderate, makes a small compact bush. This is only a curiosity and is in a measure an "albino" black. It is sometimes called the White Black Currant.

RED CURRANTS.

THE varieties of Red Currants can hardly be distinguished by their fruits alone as these vary so greatly in size of berry and length of bunch according to the vigour of the tree. The leaf and flower characteristics are necessary and the latter forms the only possible basis of classification. The flowers of *Ribes rubrum*, *vulgare*, and *petraeum* from which our Red Currants are descended are very distinct and can easily be studied in Raby Castle (*rubrum*) Versailles (*vulgare*) and Prince Albert (*petraeum*).

White Currants are of course albino varieties of Red and have the same floral characters.

À Longue Grappe : *see Victoria.*

American Wonder : *see Houghton Castle.*

BELLE DE ST. GILLES. G., Schoene von St. Gilles. Resembling Versailles very closely in nearly all characters, but the bunches are distinct, being moderately long and hanging around in a tight mass. It is, however, so apt to go "blind" that it cannot be recommended.

Bridgeford Red : *see Gondouin.*

CAUCASICHE. Fruit, bunch medium, rachis green, slightly hairy, berries medium. Season, mid. Leaves, in young state dark red, adult indistinguishable from Versailles. Growth, strong, buds frequently abortive. Flowers, pale yellow, sepals apart, petals wedge shaped,

rachis almost hairless, late flowering. This has proved a poor cropper with me, and not worthy of cultivation.

Cerise : *see Cherry*.

CHENONCEAU. A distinct form of Versailles type, but with shorter bunches, and starting rather later than that variety. Of little merit.

CHERRY. (Cerise.) I find it impossible to describe this variety. It is the first of its type, the Macrocarpa, and was sent from Italy about 1840 to M. Adrien Senéclaus, of Bourg-Argental, labelled *Ribes acerifolium*. Early authorities describe it as having fruit the size of a Cherry and only a few on a bunch. Of the varieties I have received as Cherry from modern sources, two only agree, the remaining five all present small differences, and no other variety illustrates better the extraordinary difficulty of deciding what is the original type. The distinctions are small, often only a difference in time of starting growth, a glabrous or downy rachis, the eye green or red, but as they preserve these unchanged over a series of years I cannot disregard them as negligible. None of them, however, corresponds to early figures and descriptions. In any case, the varieties grown under this name are so close to Versailles, and none is better in cropping, that it may, I think, be disregarded from the practical point of view in favour of that variety.

CHISWICK RED. Fruit, bunch longer than Scotch, berries on stiff, wiry stems held to one side. Season, early. Leaves, in young state slight yellow, brown tinge, adult exactly resembling Scotch, except that the silver edge is rather more pronounced. Growth, vigorous and sturdy, upright. Flowers, urceolate, yellowish-green, sepals hardly meeting, turned back, petals markedly wedge shaped, rachis downy. Buds, fairly large, outward held, slightly hairy. Origin, undiscovered. This seems to agree with the Chiswick as described by Thompson and Barron, but it is

apparently now almost out of commerce, as I received it from one nursery only.

Defiance : *see Houghton Castle.*

DUTCH. (Old Dutch, Red Champagne, Goliath.) Fruit, bunches long, stem, long, often $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, fruits medium size, pedicels short, rather stiff, so that the fruit is held to one side, calyx rather prominent. Season, medium. Leaves, young, slightly brown, rather hairy in this stage, adult, pea-green, rather large, upward folded, but not so much as Scotch, boldly serrate. Growth, vigorous, rather upright. Very free cropping. Flowers, vulgare type, rather large, slight ring, greenish-yellow; sepals apart; petals, wedge-shaped, buds quite green, rachis glabrous. Buds, round pointed, well away, slightly hairy. Origin, a Dutch Currant has been known for several centuries, but it is impossible to say if it is this one. The variety I have described I have received from many sources, all labelled as Dutch, so there is little doubt that it is generally known under this name. The Currant known on the Continent as Dutch is Prince Albert, described in the *Petraeum* group.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. (Walkers.) Fruit, bunches rather long, rachis with slight down, fruit large, hanging loose around bunch. Season, early. Flowers, vulgare type, green faintly striped red, sepals just separated, petals wedged, eye red, rachis with downy hairs, and a few dark glands. Leaves, large, milky-green, very rugose, tip downward pointing. Growth, moderate, fairly open. Origin, raised by Lincoln Fay in Chatauqua, New York, in 1868. Quite the best of its type, and most valuable for its earliness. The flowers show well before the leaves, and their peculiar yellow tinge as they open serves to distinguish this variety at that season.

Fowlers : *see Scotch.*

GEOGGINGER'S PYRIFORM. This curious form has pear-shaped fruits, and there is also a white variety. In foliage and other characters it is like Gondouin, and a true petraeum derivative. Raised by Heinrich Goegginger, a market gardener in Riga, and first described by Dr. Regel in 1878. These pyriform currants frequently arise from *Petraeum* varieties when selfed in my experiments.

German Sour : *see Prince Albert.*

Goliath : *see Dutch.*

GONDOUIN. (Bridgeford Red.) Fruit, bunch medium size, berries large and even, very bright clear red, a little flattened, rachis downy. Season, late. Leaves, young, growth red, adult, blackish-green, very thick and bullate, stiffly held upward. Growth, very vigorous, stout, upright shoots. Buds, large, long and flat, pressed close to wood, exactly resembling Prince Albert, and indistinguishable in this state. Flowers, closely resembling *R. petraeum*, buds crimson, flowers campanulate, dark claret-red, sepals overlapping, not ciliated, petals broadly wedge shaped, rachis very hairy. Origin, raised by M. Gondouin at St. Cloud, and described by Janczewski as *R. Gondouini*, a hybrid between *petraeum* and *vulgare*. It very closely resembles Prince Albert, but can be distinguished by the more hairy rachis and the much thicker and darker leaves and darker colour of the flowers. Like all this group it retains its leaves late in the autumn.

HOUGHTON CASTLE. (Woolly Leaved, Mallow Leaved, American Wonder, New Red Dutch, Red Grape, Defiance.) Fruit, bunches long, stem (before berries start) long, rachis green, stiff, hairy, berries medium, soon turning a dark, dull red. Prolific. Season, mid-season. Flowers, urceolate, slight ring visible, petals less wedged than Raby Castle, sepals slightly red, rachis remarkably downy. Leaves, in young state silvery-white, not yellow and brown tinged as in Raby Castle ;

when full grown, soft yellow-green, densely woolly beneath, very like Raby Castle in this stage. Growth, very strong and spreading. Origin, rather doubtful, but probably from Houghton Castle, near Hexham. Introduced about 1820. Often mixed with Raby Castle, but can be picked out in spring by the colour of the young foliage ; in flower by the presence of a " ring " ; and by its spreading habit, contrasting with the upright growth of Raby Castle.

Kernlose : *see Seedless Red.*

LA CONSTANTE. Fruit, bunch moderately long, stem (before fruits begin), $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, berries bright red, held to one side, rachis turns yellow when fruit is ripe. Season, very late. Leaves, young state green, adult very dark green, upward folded, stiffly held. Growth, vigorous and very upright. Flowers, slightly urceolate with slight ring, sepals slightly brown-tinged, petals broad wedge shaped, bunch held stiffly outwards, rachis with dense curling hairs, which distinguishes it from Scotch. Very late in opening. Origin, undiscovered. A very useful hardy and late variety.

Langtraubige : *see Victoria.*

LA TURINOISE. Fruit, bunches rather long, berries, large, of even size. Season, early. Leaves, young state, yellowish-green and matt, with faint brown tinge, later they are very dark green, rugose, held nearly flat, coriaceous. Growth, rather spreading. Flowers, vulgare type, quite greenish-yellow, sepals not touching, much folded back, petals wedge-shaped, slightly downy, with a few glandular hairs. A very distinct variety, one of the earliest to start growth, and by its dark green coriaceous leaves stands out as distinct from any other kind. From the leaves alone one would suspect a *petraeum* × *vulgare* cross, but no evidence of this is found in any other part of the plant.

La Versaillaise : *see Versailles.*

LAXTON'S PERFECTION. Fruit, bunch very long, berries very large, of even size, held laxly, rachis unusually stout and keeps green. Season, mid to late. Leaves, in young state, slightly brown tinged, adult, greyish-green, very rugose. Growth, very stout and vigorous. Buds, rather small, roundish dark brown, away. Flowers, vulgare type, green, sepals overlapping, petals T-shaped, rachis almost glabrous. Origin, raised by Messrs. Laxton Brothers and introduced in 1910. This proves to be the biggest Currant of recent years as the fruit is large without special culture, keeps a bright red even at the end of August, and is extremely prolific. From the character of the leaves it seems to be of the Dutch type crossed with Raby Castle. The American variety of the same name described under the Versailles group is quite different, and with me greatly inferior. Its only defect is poor growth on some soils.

London Market : *see Scotch.*

London Red : *see Scotch.*

Mallow Leaved : *see Houghton Castle.*

New Red Dutch : *see Houghton Castle.*

NORTH STAR. A green-flowered form of Versailles the main difference being its very early habit of starting growth ; the earliest in my collection. Prolific, but berries rather small. An accidental seedling introduced by the Jewell Nursery Co., of Lake City, Minnesota.

Old Dutch : *see Dutch.*

PERFECTION. A form of Versailles, differing in its habit of starting growth and flowering very early, but as it does not ripen so early as Fay's Prolific it has no advantage, and the fruits are also rather apt to run off. (The variety Perfection of Laxton is quite distinct). Said to be Fay's Prolific \times White Grape. Introduced in 1912.

PRINCE ALBERT. (Rivers' Late Red, German Sour, Ruhm Von Haarlem, Verrières Rouge.) Fruit, bunch medium size, berries large, even, bright red, a little flattened, shining, rachis downy. Season, late. Leaves, young state, strongly red-tinged as are the young shoots, adult, very dark green, fairly thick, and very stiffly held upright. Growth, very stout, vigorous and upright. Buds, long and flat, dark brown, a little hairy, clinging close to the wood, the leaf scar light brown and very prominent. Flowers, almost exactly the same as in *R. petraeum*, buds very dark crimson-red, flowers campanulate, red, sepals overlapping, ciliated, petals very broad wedge, rachis hairy. Origin, this variety has been grown for some 200 years or longer. It is the *R. pallidum* of Otto and Dietrich, and considered by Janczewski to be a hybrid of *petraeum* and *vulgare*.

RABY CASTLE. Fruit, bunch medium length, rachis yellow, downy, pedicels fairly short, held to one side. Colour bright red, does not turn dark on the tree, making a bright sample in the basket. Prolific. Season, rather late. Flowers, urceolate, without ring, petals markedly wedge-shaped, sepals washed with light red when young, rachis with thick curling hair. Flowers before leaves. Leaves, in young state, pale yellowish-green tinged with brown, when fully grown, soft yellowish green, held flat, densely hairy beneath. Growth, upright and of moderate vigour. Origin, raised at Raby Castle. Mr. Shortt, gardener at Raby Castle, writes in 1860 that it is "frequently confounded with Houghton Castle, a later production. . . . Original tree still at Raby Castle." The present head gardener at Raby was good enough to send me specimens from the trees still grown there, which confirm the description above. Houghton Castle is very often sold for this Currant, but it is quite distinct in growth, being of spreading habit. Market gardeners often say they dislike Raby Castle as it turns dark red. In these cases they have got Houghton Castle in error.

Red Champagne : *see Dutch.*

RED CROSS. Resembling Versailles, but having flowers with a green eye, leaves held more flatly than that variety, and starting later. A good cropper, but not so regular as Fay's Prolific. Raised by Jacob Moore, of Attica, New York, Cherry \times White Grape.

Red Grape : *see Houghton Castle.*

Rhum von Haarlem : *see Prince Albert.*

Rivers' Late Red : *see Prince Albert.*

SCOTCH. (London Market, Fowler's, London Red.) Fruit, bunch medium length, compact, berries held firmly to one side, rachis stout, hairy. Season, early. Leaves, in young state, green, late in opening, adult, pale green, rather small, strongly upfolded, holding on late in the autumn. Buds, winter state, moderately large, dark brown, very slightly hairy, rather away from wood. Growth, very sturdy and rather upright. Flowers, urceolate, green, striped with red, buds faintly red, sepals overlap, petals wedge-shaped, rachis a little hairy, stiffly held outwards. Origin, undiscovered. This Currant is very largely grown for market purposes and is remarkably prolific and of bright colour.

Schoene von St. Gilles : *see Belle de St. Gilles.*

SEEDLESS RED. (Kernlose.) This curious variety is a form of Gondouin, alike in all respects save its dwarfer habit. The seeds do not set, and there are thus only the soft, unfertilised ovules in the berry. Its great fault is that the berries are very apt to run off, and is therefore valueless for garden uses. Found by Herr Petzold in Hessen.

SKINNER'S EARLY. This resembles the Dutch very closely but is earlier ; the bunches do not have the long stem of Dutch, the rachis turns yellow and the

fruits decrease in size, more to the end of the bunch. A distinct and vigorous variety much grown in Kent for early market use. Origin uncertain, but probably raised in Kent.

UTRECHT. Fruit, bunch medium, stem quite half total length of bunch, rachis very stout, slightly downy, fruits hang loosely. Season, medium. Leaves, young state, slightly brown tinted, adult, yellowish-green, a little upward folded. Growth, strong spreading, internodes rather short. Buds, rather small, dull brown, close to wood, very slightly hairy. Flowers, vulgare type, pale yellow, sepals well apart, hardly folding back, petals wedge-shaped, rachis slightly downy and with a few dark glandular hairs. Origin, unknown. This useful Currant is at first sight very like the Dutch, but the long stem of the bunch and the more spreading growth serve to distinguish it from the type variety.

Verrières Rouge : *see Prince Albert.*

VERSAILLES. *Decaïsne.* (La Versaillaise.) Fruit, bunch medium length, about 10 fruits, rachis a little hairy, keeping green when fruit is ripe, berries rather large, fairly dark, pedicels slender, rather long and lax, allowing fruit to hang loosely around the bunch. Season, mid. Leaves, young state, tinted brown, adult, large, milky-green, very stout, held nearly flat, leaf-stalk not channelled. Growth, vigorous, rather upright. Flowers, vulgare type, eye slightly tinged red, petals wedge-shaped or linear, sepals turned back, rachis slightly downy. Origin, raised by M. Bertin, of Versailles, about 1835, and put into commerce shortly afterwards. It was first named Belle de Versailles.

VICTORIA. F., À Longue Grappe; G., Langtraubige. Fruit, bunch long, but the stem is unusually long, often 2 inches, making it appear longer than it really is. Rachis glabrous, turns yellow, berries inclined to be held to one side. Season, very late. Leaves, brownish tinge when young, adult a little

yellowish, held flat and very lax and irregular, petioles long. Growth, very straggling and uneven. Moderately fertile. Buds, remarkably long and thin, dark brown, away, glabrous. Flowers, vulgare type, ring marked, sepals well apart, petals markedly wedge-shaped, rachis almost glabrous, buds green. Origin, I have not been able to discover the origin of this variety, but it is probably well over 100 years old. This cannot be the Victoria which was confused with Raby Castle, and I expect May's Victoria was probably Houghton Castle. The stock of this variety seems fairly true.

Walker's : *see Fay's Prolific.*

WILDER. This closely resembles Perfection (American), but it is earlier still in starting growth, and the fruit quickly attains its full size, but is long in colouring so that it does not ripen before other early varieties. Subject to running off. A seedling of Versailles raised by E. Y. Teas, of Indiana.

Woolly Leaved : *see Houghton Castle.*

Wilson's Long Bunch : *see Victoria.*

WHITE CURRANTS.

DUTCH. *Hooker*, p. 36. Bunches 2-3 inches long, stem short, rachis green. Fruit, milky-yellow, shape distinctly flattened, eye often deciduous. Flowers, apparently half-bred rubrum as slightly campanulate. Stems, with short curved hairs. Leaves, fairly large, central lobe longer, slightly downy below, starting late. Growing tips of shoots slightly brown. Growth, moderate, a little spreading. One of the palest of the whites. An old variety much grown around London early in the last century but the name is now applied to many other distinct varieties.

TRANSPARENT. Arb. Belg., 1880. Bunches 3½ inches long. Fruit, large, yellowish, round; skin, transparent showing seeds. Rather acid. Rachis downy with glandular black hairs. Flowers true vulgare, yellow-green, opening rather late. Young leaves, yellowish with brown tinge, opening late. Origin, uncertain.

VERSAILLES. Early, bunches very long, often 4 inches, pedicels long, berries large, colour, light yellow, round; calyx shrinks small and flat, fruit hangs lax, sweet. Flowers, vulgare, very large, sepals overlapping. Leaves, pale green, large, down curved; young leaves always green, no red tinge. Makes a moderate upright bush. Raised by M. Bertin, of Versailles in 1843 and introduced a few years later. This remains one of the standard varieties and is easily distinguished from all others by its earliness in leaf and flowers; fruit is often set while White Transparent is still in flower. It is the sweetest of the Whites that I have grown.

WENTWORTH LEVIATHAN. Very late, bunches rather short. Fruit, large, round, held to one side of the bunch, acid; fruit decreasing in size to end of bunch. Colour, deep yellow. Flowers, vulgare, very pale greenish-yellow. Leaf, large dark green; makes a large upright bush. There is also a distinct variety known as White Leviathan.

WERDER. Bunches medium, berries medium, pale, 10 to 12, transparent, hanging all round the bunch (not on one side) rather acid. Flowers open early, vulgare, sepals wide apart. Leaves, starting late, tips brown. Of no special merit, rather dull in bulk. Presumably from Werder, near Berlin, a great fruit-growing centre.

BAR LE DUC. *Unser Beerenobst*, p. 13. Bunches long, often 3 inches. Fruit, round, wide apart, fairly large, pale milk yellow, very transparent; calyx large, persisting. Flavour sweet. Flowers, vulgare. Leaves, held up, edge much cut and twisted; young tips very dark brown. A very distinct variety but the fruit usually sets badly and it cannot be recommended. Presumably named from the town of Bar le Duc, which is famous for a preserve made from this fruit.

FIGS.

BLACK ISCHIA. Mid-season, medium, turbinate to oblate. Colour, purplish black, often quite black. Flesh crimson, very sweet and juicy. Leaf, large, oval, usually three lobed, sinuses narrow, often closed.

BOURJASOTTE GRISE. Late, fairly large, round or peg-top shaped ; stem, short. Colour, dark reddish-blue with a strong bloom which gives a grey effect. Eye segments purplish. Skin, thin. Flesh, brownish-red and yellowish at base, jelly like and very rich when fully ripe. Leaves, rounded, three lobed. Fruitful under glass. One of the most delicious. When the skin cracks longitudinally it is ready.

BROWN TURKEY. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1880, p. 145. Mid-season, medium, pyriform oval, rather variable, ribs marked, stem, rather short, iris reddish-brown. Colour, dark chocolate, many prominent light oval dots. Flesh, deep red, very sweet and delicious. Leaves usually three lobed, sinuses well open. Growth, moderate, extremely fertile. Origin, I have not been able to discover the origin of this but it has many English synonyms and has long been the most popular of all for general culture. It is hardy and forces well.

BRUNSWICK. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, I., p. 48. Mid-season, enormous, obovate, lop-sided, Stem, rather short, ribs prominent. Colour, pale green with dark blue-brown flush, dots light brown. Flesh, greenish-white, tending to pink at centre. Flavour, good when well ripened. Leaves, large, distinctly fine long and

narrow lobes. Growth, vigorous, fruitful. Origin, has been grown in this country for some 200 years, originally as Madonna, but the advent of George I caused it to be re-christened Brunswick, an abrupt transition. The largest variety grown in this country, hardy and prolific when well fed and watered.

CASTLE KENNEDY. Early, large, long, pear-shaped, having one side always markedly flattened. Skin, light brown, shading to greyish-green; eye segments deep claret-red. Flesh, pale pink throughout, sweet and of fair flavour. Growth, good. This has long been grown at Castle Kennedy according to Hogg and not yet identified with any other variety.

COL DE SIGNORA BIANCA. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1878, p. 121. Late, medium to fairly large, even pyriform, ribbed. Stem, fairly long; eye closed, iris reddish. Colour, yellow-green with faint bloom. Flesh, deep crimson, firm, very sweet and rich. Leaves with usually five narrow lobes. Growth, moderate, fertile. Origin, probably Italian. Rather too late for our climate.

NEBIAN. Fairly large, round, turbinate; neck and stalk rather short. Skin, thin, green to greenish-yellow, shining; eye open, iris red surrounded by a raised ring. Flesh, rich crimson red, flavour, good but having a slight burnt flavour. Leaves, oblong, five lobed, shining. Much grown in California for drying under the name of Adriatic.

NEGRO LARGO. (San Piero.) *Fl. and Pom.*, 1872, p. 145. Mid-season, very large, long, pyriform, lop-sided, not ribbed. Stem, very short, sometimes absent. Eye open, scales yellow. Colour, deep black with a coppery tinge. Skin thin, edible. Flesh, orange brown, deep crimson at centre, very rich and sweet. Leaves, fairly large, usually five lobed, those nearest the stem very small. Growth vigorous, very fertile. This is the San Piero of Italy (see Gallesio's illustration) and is known in France as Noir de Languedoc. Is said

to have originated in Dalmatia. Introduced into England in 1866 by Mr. Fleming, gardener at Cliveden. A very free variety.

NEGRONNE. Medium, pyriform, tapering to a narrow neck and long stem; ribs few, eye closed. Colour, purplish-black. Flesh, brownish-red to almost blue, very sweet and rich. Leaves, fairly large, central lobe very long, five lobed. A very good fruit, prolific and of excellent quality.

OSBORN'S PROLIFIC. Large, top-shaped, with a remarkably long neck. Colour, reddish-brown, shading to yellow-brown, dotted with silvery-grey spots. Flesh, yellowish, transparent, flavour, very good. Crop abundant. Introduced by Messrs. Osborn, of the Fulham Nursery in 1878-9. It is quite probably an old variety re-discovered.

PEAU DURE. Medium, pyriform, neck and stalk short, ribbed, lop-sided. Colour, green with faint brown flush. Flesh, light crimson, good flavour. Growth, moderate. Leaves, small, three lobed.

PINGO DE MEL. Medium, pyriform, neck and stalk thin and short, eye small, scales yellow. Colour, pale yellowish-green; skin waxy. Leaf, medium, round, five lobed, short sinuses, lobes overlap. Growth, sturdy and very prolific.

RECVLVER. Small, roundish oblong, stem medium. Colour, deep purplish-brown with a faint bloom. Flesh, crimson, remarkably sweet and rich. Fertility, excellent. Leaves, fairly large, lobes short, five, sinuses well open. Said to be named from Reculver, Kent, where it was introduced by the Romans. Hogg says it is the *Noir de Provence*.

San Piero : *see Negro Largo*

VIOLETTE DE BORDEAUX. Small, pyriform, neck very short or absent, stalk long and arching, ribs, shallow, eye closed, yellow. Colour, deep violet to violet black with a heavy bloom. Flesh, buff-pink fair flavour. Leaves not very large, three lobed. This resembles Negronne but is distinct.

WHITE ISCHIA. Mid-season, small, peg-top shaped. Colour, greenish-white with faint red tinge owing to flesh showing through. Flesh, deep purple red, very sweet and delicious. Growth, compact, very regularly, fertile. Leaves, medium sized, five lobed, basal ones very small, sinuses well open. Produces three crops a year under glass, not hardy.

WHITE MARSEILLES. Early, large, pyriform, short neck. Colour, pale yellowish-green. Flesh, white, transparent, very sweet and rich. Leaf, large, rounded but five lobed.

U.—Denotes Upright Growth.
 S.—Denotes Spreading Growth.

GOOSEBERRIES—WHITE.

ROUND.

SEASON	SMOOTH.	DOWNY.	HAIRY.
<i>Early</i>			
<i>Mid.</i>			GREENOCK U.
<i>Late</i>			Overseer S.

Size is indicated by small, medium and large type.

GOOSEBERRIES—WHITE.

OVAL-OBLONG.

SMOOTH.	DOWNY.	HAIRY.	SEASON.
	CARELESS S.	White Swan S. Bright Venus U. MITRE S.	<i>Early</i>
Hero of the Nile S. White Eagle S. TRANSPARENT S. FREEDOM S.	Langley Gage U.	LADY LEICESTER D. Snowdrop S. <i>White Champagne U.</i>	<i>Mid.</i>
ANTAGONIST S.		FASCINATION S. LILY OF THE VALLEY S.	<i>Late</i>

Golden Yellow *
 Greenish Yellow †

GOOSEBERRIES—YELLOW.

ROUND.			
SEASON	SMOOTH.	DOWNY.	HAIRY.
<i>Early</i>	* <i>Amber S.</i>		* <i>Early Sulphur U.</i>
			<i>Golden Lion S.</i>
<i>Mid.</i>	* <i>Golden Gem S.</i>	* <i>Golden Drop U.</i> † <i>Rambullion U.</i>	<i>Yellow Warrington S.</i>
<i>Late</i>	<i>Huntingdon Lass S.</i>	† <i>Yellow Ball U.</i>	<i>Yellow Champagne U.</i>

GOOSEBERRIES—YELLOW.

OVAL-OBLONG.

SMOOTH.	DOWNY.	HAIRY.	SEASON.
		*Gipsy Queen S. †BROOM GIRL S. *Gem U. †CRITERION S.	<i>Early.</i>
†RINGER S. †LEVELLER S. †TRUMPETER U.	*Golden Chain S.		
	*Phoenix S.	LANGLEY BEAUTY S. *Golden Lion	
†Australia S. †Thatcher		Peru S. HIGH SHERIFF	<i>Mid.</i>
		†LADY HAUGHTON U. †GUNNER S. †BRAND S. *GARABALDI S.	
†DRILL S.			
†Huntingdon Lass S. †LEADER S.	†Lord Scarbrough S.	†HIT OR MISS †LORD RANCLIFFE S. *CATHERINA S. *Cousen's Seedling S.	<i>Late</i>

*Light Red.

GOOSEBERRIES—RED.

ROUND.

SEASON.	SMOOTH.	DOWNY.	HAIRY.
<i>Early.</i>			
<i>Mid.</i>			<i>Ironmonger S.</i> <i>Pitmaston</i> <i>Champagne S.</i> <i>Red Champagne U.</i>
<i>Late</i>			

GOOSEBERRIES—RED.

OVAL-OBLONG.

SMOOTH.	DOWNY.	HAIRY.	SEASON.
	May Duke U.	PRINCE REGENT S. CROWN BOB S. *SUPERB S. *SPEEDWELL S. DOBSON'S SEEDLING S	<i>Early</i>
*DAN'S MISTAKE S.		LANCASHIRE LAD S. *COMPANION S. Whinham's S. Red Overall S.	<i>Mid.</i>
*BEAUTY S.		*Warrington S. RIFLEMAN S. BOBBY S.	<i>Late</i>
*DUKE OF SUTHER- LAND S. LONDON S-	LORD DERBY S.	*Keen's Seedling S. NAPOLEON LE GRAND *Rose of Sharon S.	

* Sea-Green.

GOOSEBERRIES—GREEN.

ROUND.			
SEASON.	SMOOTH.	DOWNY.	HAIRY.
<i>Early.</i>	*OCEAN S. <i>Roseberry D.</i>		* <i>Early Green Hairy U.</i>
			<i>Glenton Green S.</i>
<i>Mid.</i>		Langley Gage U.	<i>Hedgehog U.</i>
			*GREENOCK U.
<i>Late</i>	King of Trumps S.		

GOOSEBERRIES—GREEN.

OVAL-OBLONG.

SMOOTH.	DOWNY.	HAIRY.	SEASON.
*HEART OF OAK S. CAPPER'S KING WILLIAM S.		KEEPSAKE S.	<i>Early.</i>
	GREEN OVERALL S.	Philip 1st U. Lady Leicester S.	
Matchless S. Profit S.	Whitesmith S. SHINER S.	*BANG EUROPE S.	<i>Mid.</i>
*TELEGRAPH S. SUCCEED S. THUMPER S. *STOCKWELL S. PLUNDER S. SURPRISE S. KING OF TRUMPS S.	LANCER S. Fearless S. QUEEN OF TRUMPS S.	TALLY Ho U. POSTMAN S.	<i>Late.</i>

GOOSEBERRIES.

GOOSEBERRIES may be readily classified as on the preceding key. There are of course several kinds which fall between two groups, e.g., White and Pale Green. In these cases both classes must be referred to.

AMBER. (Smooth Amber.) Dessert, small to medium, round. Colour, bright greenish-yellow. Skin, smooth, rather thick. Flavour, fair. Season, early. Growth, pendulous. Leaves, yellowish-green. Origin, undiscovered. Known in 1835 and described by Thompson in *Trans. R.H.S.* Not having been able to procure this true, I quote his description, as the name Amber is applied to Early Sulphur and Yellow Ball, all three varieties being quite distinct.

ANTAGONIST. *Maurer*, 328. Exhibition, enormous, very long-oval or pyriform. Colour, white, smooth or with a few scattered hairs. Season, late. Leaves, fairly large, truncate. Growth, large and spreading. Origin, raised by Mr. Oldfield and introduced before 1850. A very fine and prolific variety, one of the largest of the whites.

Aston : see *Warrington*.

AUSTRALIA. Dessert, mid-season. oval, Stem, long and very thick, medium size. Colour, dull yellow-green. Skin, smooth. Flavour, good. Growth, strong, spreading. Leaves, dull green, smooth with rounded edges. Origin, undiscovered.

BANG EUROPE. Dessert, mid-season, medium size, roundish-oval, well shouldered at stem. Colour, dull green. Skin, slightly hairy and rather cloudy. Flavour, very rich and sweet. Leaves, held up and often a little twisted, smooth above, hairy below. Growth, vigorous spreading. Origin, raised by Mr. Leicester, introduced in 1826.

BEAUTY. Fairly large, long oblong oval. Colour, dull pinkish-red with greyish tinge. Skin, smooth. Flavour, good. Season, late. Growth, moderately vigorous, spreading. Leaves, medium, nearly smooth above, downy below, turning a dark brownish-red late in season. Origin, raised by Mr. Badrock before 1860.

Berry's Early Kent : *see Keepsake.*

BOBBY. *Maurer*, 70. Exhibition, large, round oval, tapering to stem, well shouldered. Colour, dark claret red. Skin, hairy with scant down. Flavour, fair. Season, very late. Growth, spreading, strong. Leaves, pale green, flat, held up, often vertical, fairly large, smooth above, hairy below, turning orange-yellow. Origin, raised or introduced by Francis Soar about 1868. Makes a large spreading bush and seems a little resistant to American Mildew.

BRAND. Dessert or Exhibition, late, medium to large, oval, tapering markedly to eye. Colour, yellowish-green. Skin, slightly hairy and downy, transparent. Flavour, very sweet and good. Growth, moderate, spreading. Leaves, medium, edges down-curved, smooth above. Origin, undiscovered.

BRIGHT VENUS. *Maurer*, 302. Dessert, medium, oval. Colour, pale yellowish-green, rather transparent, veins marked. Skin, smooth with a light scattered down and a few hairs. Flavour, very good indeed. Season, second early. Growth, upright, shoots smooth. Leaves, fairly large, bluish green, shining, edges down

curved, smooth above, downy below, turning brownish red. Origin, known before 1824. A very desirable dessert fruit. Hogg makes Cheshire Lass distinct, but I have not been able to find the slightest distinction between that variety and the one here described.

BROOM GIRL. *Maurer*, 234. Dessert and Exhibition, very large, roundish oval, a little flattened at stem end. Colour, dull yellowish green. Skin, hairs glandular, set well apart, a slight down. Flavour, fairly good. Season, fairly early. Leaves, fairly large, held flat, smooth. Origin, raised by Mr. Hampson before 1852. A valuable fruit, which from its vigour and good crop is grown for market in increasing amount. Not quite good enough for garden use.

CAPPER'S KING WILLIAM. Dessert and Exhibition, large, oblong-oval, tapering a little to stem. Colour, light green, smooth. Flavour, very good. Season, second early. Growth, vigorous, spreading, shoots downy. Raised by J. Capper and introduced in 1831.

CARELESS. *Maurer*, 334. Dessert and Exhibition, very large, roundish oval, tapering a little to stem. Colour, pale milky green or white. Skin, transparent, smooth with a thin scattered down. Flavour, very good. Season, second early. Growth, drooping. Leaves, upfolded, very downy below, smooth above. Origin, raised by a Mr. Crompton and known before 1860. One of the earliest large fruits to ripen and therefore valued for market culture. Does not do well under trees.

CATHERINA. *Decaisne*. Exhibition, very large, roundish-oval, tapering equally to eye and stem, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Colour, golden yellow, slightly hairy, no down, veins cloudy. Flavour, fair. Season late. Growth, poor, spreading, makes a small spreading bush. Leaves, pale green, large, upfolded, quite smooth both sides, turning a dull brown. Origin, undiscovered,

known in 1852. Too poor a grower for general use, but a fine large yellow for late use.

Chatauqua : see *Whitesmith*.

Cheshire Lass : see *Bright Venus*.

COMPANION. *Maurer*, 78. Culinary and Exhibition, medium to large, oblong oval, well shouldered, much flattened each side, stem $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. Colour, pale red. Skins with long hairs and thin down. Flavour, fair. Mid-season. Growth, upright-spreading, rather dwarf. Leaves, large pale green, upcupped and twisted ; sinuses well open, fading orange red. Origin, raised by W. Hopley, introduced in 1839.

COUSEN'S SEEDLING. (Sandwich Yellow.) Dessert, large, oval, well shouldered. Colour, clear pale yellow. Skin, slightly hairy, almost smooth at the eye end. Flavour, good ; season, very late. Growth, spreading. Leaves, rather small, pale yellow green, smooth above, downy below, down-cupped. The beautifully clear and bright yellow of this fruit, together with its lateness, account for its popularity in the markets. For garden use it is unsurpassed among the late yellows. Not very susceptible to American Gooseberry Mildew.

CRITERION. Dessert and Exhibition, fairly large, oval pyriform. Colour, dull yellow-green. Skin, slightly hairy and with short down. Flavour, fair. Mid-season. Very weak spreading growth. Leaves, dark green, smooth, turning yellow-brown in autumn. Origin, raised by Mr. Edward Livesay and introduced about 1854. Hardly worth retaining.

CROWN BOB. *Maurer*, Culinary or Dessert, large, oval, with few short hairs. Colour, dark claret red. Flavour, moderately good. Growth, vigorous, rather spreading, becoming drooping as the bush gets older. Leaves, rather small, distinctly downfolded, smooth

above, hairy below. Shoots, smooth. Origin, this has been grown for over one hundred years, and still remains one of the best market varieties. It was apparently raised by a Mr. Milling. It resists gooseberry mildew to a certain extent, but is badly subject to the leaf spot fungus, and the buds are great favourites with bullfinches.

DAN'S MISTAKE. *Maurer*, 82. Exhibition or Dessert, mid season, very large, round oval, well shouldered. Stem, 1 inch long. Colour, pale red, nearly smooth, a few scattered hairs. Flavour, fair, moderately fertile. Growth, spreading, weak. Leaves, rather large, dark green, smooth, turning a brown red early in autumn. Origin, raised by Mr. Spencer before 1865. One of the largest of red varieties.

DOBSON'S SEEDLING. Culinary, fairly large, roundish-oval. Colour, dark red. Skin, thin, with long red glandular hairs. Flavour, fair for dessert, good when cooked, mid season, very fertile. Growth, dwarf spreading, very short jointed. Leaves, small, greyish green, held flat, turning yellow-brown with slight red tinge, late. Origin, undiscovered. Its chief advantage is its very compact habit. Resists American Gooseberry Mildew.

DRILL. *Maurer*, 242. Exhibition, late, large, markedly pear-shaped. Stem, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Colour, deep green with olive tinge. Skin, smooth, a hardly perceptible down. Flavour, sweet, but not aromatic. Growth, weeping, making a strong spreading tree, shoots smooth. Leaves, pea green, large, upfolded, smooth both sides, turning brownish red. Origin, Raised by Mr. Cranshaw before 1864.

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND. Exhibition, late, long oval, tapering to stem, often lopsided. Colour, pale red, mottled with darker. Skin, smooth. Flavour, moderate. Growth, weak, drooping, thorns often wanting. Leaves, very large, pale green, edges down-curved,

smooth, falling early, turning a dull yellow brown. Origin, raised by James Biddulph and let out in 1852.

EARLY GREEN HAIRY. (Green Gascoigne.) *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, I., 22. Dessert, second early, round, medium. Stem, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Colour, sea green, very transparent, hairs long, glandular, numerous, slight down veins light green. Flavour, good, very sweet; very prolific. Growth, upright, young wood downy. Leaves, fairly large, dark, downy both sides, but shining, sinuses open, held nearly flat. An excellent variety which has been grown for some hundred years. It is sometimes confused with Hedgehog, which is much more yellow and hairy, and Greengage, which is much larger and of darker green. Very subject to gooseberry mildew, and therefore not desirable as it acts as a starting point for infection.

EARLY SULPHUR. *Maurer*, 246. G., Fruheste, Gelbe. (Yellow Rough, Golden Ball.) Dessert, early medium, roundish oval, tapering a little to eye. Colour, pale golden yellow, covered with rather long hairs, veins narrow, skin thin. Flesh, transparent yellow, Flavour, good. Growth vigorous, upright spreading. Leaves, very distinctly hairy above, rather pale yellow-green, down cupped, lax, falling early in autumn and turning a dull orange. Shoots, downy. Origin, this is probably the Yellow Lion of Ward, which was introduced in 1825. The true Yellow Rough is a late variety, so Early Sulphur by which this variety is commonly known is the best name. A very valuable early yellow.

FASCINATION. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1880, 57. Dessert and Exhibition, large, oval, well shouldered. Colour, white with faint green tinge. Skin, hairy, thin and transparent. Flavour, good. Season, late; very prolific. Growth, vigorous, making a spreading bush. Origin, raised by Mr. J. Weston, of Macclesfield, and let out in 1877. A fine fruit, a later edition of Mitre.

FEARLESS. Dessert and Exhibition, medium to late. Colour, yellowish green, roundish-oval, well shouldered at stem. Skin, covered with white down, thin and transparent. Flavour, very good and sweet. Season very late. Growth, moderate, rather drooping. Leaves, downy above and below. Origin, raised by Mr. Addis before 1852. The fruit of this resembles Whitesmith, but is rather later, and the downy foliage serves to separate it. It keeps its freshness even after hanging very late on the tree.

FREEDOM. Exhibition, very large, remarkably oblong. Colour, white with faint yellow tinge. Skin, practically smooth, thin. Flavour, poor. Growth, vigorous, spreading, making a large spreading bush. Leaves, fairly large, short down above, turning a light brown early. Origin, raised by Mr. Moore, known before 1850.

GARIBALDI. *Bull. d'Arb.*, 1881, 225. Exhibition, late, large, roundish, well shouldered, flat at stem. Colour, yellow, skin slightly hairy with a slight short down. Growth, weak and drooping. Leaves, dark green, practically smooth, edges down curved. Origin, raised by Mr. Walton and introduced in 1862. Makes a large spreading tree.

GEM. Dessert, mid-season, roundish-oval, medium, well shouldered and flat around stem. Colour, golden, yellow. Skin, covered with long light hairs and a long thin down. Flesh, very sweet and pleasant. Growth, rather strong, upright. Leaves, dark green, held up flat or a little twisted, smooth above, faint down below. Origin, raised by Mr. Pennington. This must not be confused with the Golden Gem raised by Messrs. Veitch.

GIPSY QUEEN. Dessert, medium, oblong, a little flattened each end and on one side. Stem, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Colour, very pale yellow, nearly white, slightly downy and a few hairs. Flavour, good. Season, early.

Growth, slender, weak. Leaves, small, smooth above, scattered hairs below. Origin, raised by Joseph Leicester and introduced in 1853.

GLENTON GREEN. *Maurer*, 185. Dessert, round small to medium. Colour, pale green. Skin, thin, almost transparent with many long hairs and scattered down. Flavour, excellent; mid-season. Growth, a little spreading, makes a dense compact bush. Leaves, rather small, held flat, slightly downy above and very much below, edges down curved, falling late and turning a yellowish brown. Origin, known for some sixty years in England. A most delicious fruit whose only fault is a susceptibility to fungus diseases.

Golden Ball: *see Early Sulphur.*

GOLDEN CHAIN. Dessert, early to mid-season, large oval, tapering to stem. Skin, downy. Colour, bright yellow. Flavour, good. Growth, very upright at first, and then becoming weeping. Leaves, upward cupped, held upright, smooth above, faint down below. Origin, undiscovered.

GOLDEN DROP. *Maurer*, 254. Dessert, small, round, stem $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Colour, dull greenish-yellow. Skin, downy, thin, veins narrow, sharp. Flavour, good; mid-season. Growth, upright, sturdy, wood stout smooth, making a small bush. Leaves, medium, upfolded, held out horizontally, pea green, edge down-curved, matt. Origin, recorded in 1842 by Thompson, but I cannot find it in the Gooseberry Register around that date. A very nice fruit, it is however, rather subject to the American Gooseberry Mildew.

GOLDEN GEM. *Maurer*, 118. Dessert, medium, round, tapering evenly to eye and stem. Colour, clear golden yellow. Skin, quite smooth, veins small. Flavour, very good; mid-season; fertile. Growth, upright, then spreading a little. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, light green, much upfolded, large, smooth above,

downy below, held out almost flat, centre lobe longest. Origin, raised by Messrs. Veitch (Whitesmith × Antagonist) and introduced in 1897.

GOLDEN LION. *Maurer*, 258. Dessert, mid-season, oval, rather small. Colour, bright yellow. Skin, with glandular hairs. Flavour, good. Growth, spreading, moderately strong. Leaves, dark green, a little upcurved, smooth above and below. Origin. This has been grown for over one hundred years and resembles Early Sulphur in fruit, but the smooth upper surface of leaf and later season serve to distinguish it.

Green Gascoigne : see *Early Green Hairy*.

GREEN OCEAN. Dessert and Exhibition, very large, round, slightly flattened each end and a little on each side, tapering a little to eye. Colour, sea green, fairly deep in shade (not so dark as Greengage). Skin, smooth with faint scattered down. Flavour, very good, rich and sweet. Season; second early to mid-season. Growth moderate, spreading, making a straggling bush. Leaves, large, very dark green, shining, held up, edges down curled, downy below, smooth above, turning light brown in autumn. Origin, recorded in 1834, but not in Hogg or Maurer. One of the largest green varieties which combines size and flavour. There is also a Red Ocean, so it is best to call this Green Ocean.

GREEN OVERALL. Exhibition, large, round oval, tapering evenly to eye and stem. Colour, dark sea green, skin downy. Season, Mid. Growth, drooping. Leaves, very distinct, long narrow serrations, smooth above and below, held flat, turning yellowish brown, late. Origin, raised by Mr. George Foster and introduced in 1830. There is also a Red Overall raised by Mr. Bratherton.

GREENOCK. Exhibition, large, round, usually slightly shouldered. Stem, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Colour, rather

dark green ; mid-season to late. Skin, thin, a little hairy with a short down. Flavour, fair ; season, mid to late. Growth, upright, moderately vigorous, thorns very stout in threes. Leaves, smooth, dark green, help up, edges down curved. Origin, raised by Richard Brough about 1840.

GUNNER. Dessert, very large, mid to late, round oval. Stem, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Colour, dull olive green, rather transparent. Skin, with a few scattered downy hairs. Flavour, fair. Growth, spreading, shoots long and stout, smooth, making a spreading bush. Leaves, pale green, much twisted, smooth, but edged with conspicuous hairs. Origin, recorded in 1824. A very large fruit which sells well, does not with me do well in shade.

Hairy Amber : *see Yellow Champagne.*

HEART OF OAK. Exhibition, large, oval to pear shaped, smooth. Colour, deep sea green, almost transparent, smooth. Flavour, fair ; second early. Growth, drooping, shoots very faintly downy. Leaves, dark, fairly large, held vertically, smooth above, downy below. Origin, raised by Mr. Massey before 1830.

HEDGEHOG. Dessert, rather small, roundish oval. Colour, pale whitish green. Skin very hairy and faint down ; hairs glandular. Growth, upright. Leaves, very downy below, slightly above. Origin uncertain. Similar to Glenton Green (which is called Hedgehog in Scotland), but paler in colour. There was also a Yellow Hedgehog in 1866.

HERO OF THE NILE. Dessert or Exhibition, medium, roundish oval. Colour, pale greenish white, smooth. Skin, thin, transparent. Flavour, fair, sweet, mid-season. Growth, spreading, shoots smooth. Leaves, dark, smooth. Origin, undiscovered, known before 1864.

HIGH SHERIFF. Exhibition and Dessert, large, roundish oval, tapering a little to stem. Colour, olive-yellow, rather dull, scattered glandular long hairs, slight down. Flavour, good, mid-season. Growth, strong, spreading habit, shoots smooth. Leaves, flat, edges down-curved, held vertically, sinuses well open. smooth above, downy below. Origin, raised by Mr. J. Chapman in 1858. Makes a fairly large dense bush. There is also a red variety of this name.

HIT OR MISS. Exhibition, large, long pear-shaped oval. Colour, dull yellow. Skin, with few scattered glandular hairs. Flavour, fair. Season, late. Growth, moderate. Shoot, smooth. Leaves, pale, medium, held up and often twisted, smooth. Origin, raised by George Ridley, mentioned in 1870.

HUNTINGDON LASS. Dessert, roundish-oval, rather small. Colour, dull greenish-yellow. Skin, smooth, with a very faint down. Flavour, good, very sweet. Season, late. Growth, upright spreading. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, small, shining, smooth above. Origin, undiscovered. A good late yellow.

IRONMONGER. Dessert, medium to small, round. Colour, dark red. Skin, slightly hairy and downy. Flavour, good, mid-season. Growth, drooping, long slender shoots. Leaves, pea green, slightly upfolded and twisted, held out, downy above and below holding on late in autumn and turning a bright claret red. Shoots smooth. Origin, undiscovered, known for at least a century. This was resistant to rust in 1919 when so many other varieties were badly attacked.

KEENS' SEEDLING. Dessert, small to medium, late, oval. Colour, rather pale red. Skin, moderately thick, covered short hairs and faint down. Flavour, very good and sweet. Growth, drooping, moderately strong arching shoots, making a strong bush. Leaves, pea green, smooth above and below, held out, slightly upfolded and edges down curved. Turning light

brown. Origin, undiscovered. Perhaps raised by the famous strawberry grower of Isleworth. This resembles Scotch Red Rough but is later, larger and lighter in colour and oblong and not so hairy and downy. It is similar to Warrington, but not so late.

KEEPSAKE. (Berry's Early Kent.) *Maurer*, 204. Culinary and Dessert, large, oval, prominently shouldered at stem and slightly flattened each side. Colour, pale green. Skin, thin, hairy, veins sharp. Flavour, very good. Second early. Growth, vigorous, moderately spreading. Leaves, pea green, medium size, held vertically, smooth above, downy below, turning slightly red. Shoots, smooth. Raised by Mr. Banks and recorded in 1841. One of the best flavoured of the large varieties and as it quickly gains size is valuable for cooking when green. Very subject to American Gooseberry Mildew.

KING OF TRUMPS. Exhibition, large, oblong, distinctly flattened at stem. Colour, pale green, smooth or occasionally a few hairs. Season, very late. Growth, very whippy and slender, making an open bush which does not fill up in the centre. Leaves, fairly large, smooth, turning brownish-red. Origin, raised by James Lees and introduced about 1852.

LADY HAUGHTON. Exhibition, large, oval, tapering to stem. Colour, dull yellow. Skin, thick, hairs, glandular, slight down. Flavour, fair. Season, mid. Growth, rather upright, shoots, smooth. Leaves, large, dark green, held vertically, smooth above. Origin, raised by William Howes, introduced 1867.

LADY LEICESTER. Dessert, large oval, well shouldered and flattened each side. Colour, pale greenish-white, not a true white. Skin, hairy with slight scattered down. Flavour, good. Mid-season. Good cropper. Growth, drooping. Leaves, pale green, matt, practically smooth above, downy below, falling early and turning a light brown. Origin, recorded in 1852.

LADY POPHAM. Exhibition or Dessert, late, medium to large, oval, rather lop-sided. Colour, clear yellow, smooth, but occasionally a very slight down, transparent. Flavour, fair to good. Leaves, large, pea green, smooth above and below. Origin, raised by Mr. William Holden, introduced 1865. This is a good late variety in season with Cousen's Seedling, but much larger.

LANCASHIRE LAD. Culinary or Exhibition, large, oblong-oval, Stem, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Colour, dark claret red, skin hairy with thin scattered down, veins broad. Flavour, fair only, useful for gathering when green. Season, mid, very fertile. Growth, upright, then spreading, thorns usually three, makes a moderate sized bush. Leaves, rather small, pale, held vertically, edges down curved, smooth above, very downy below, holding on late. Origin, raised by Mr. Hartshorn, recorded in 1824. One of the most popular market Gooseberries, resisting American Mildew considerably.

LANCER. Dessert, Culinary and Exhibition, medium, roundish-oval, well shouldered. Colour, green, rather pale, slight yellow tinge. Skin, thin, transparent markedly downy, no hairs. Flavour, excellent. Season, rather late; extremely fertile. Growth, strong, making a large spreading bush. Leaves, rather large, dark green, held up, slightly downy above and below, holding on late and turning a strong red. Origin, raised by Mr. T. Howard of Blackley, and introduced in 1831. Quite the best all round pale green variety and perhaps the best all round of any colour; its fine flavour, enormous crop and sustained vigour are remarkable.

LANGLEY BEAUTY. *Maurer*, IX., 17. Dessert, mid-season, large, oval tapering to stem. Stem, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Colour, pale yellow, a little downy with a few long white glandular hairs mostly on lower half of fruit, veins indistinct. Flavour, very good, flesh, transparent. Growth, vigorous, upright, spreading, internodes short.

Leaves, pale green, medium, shining, upfolded, smooth above, sinus open. Leaves hang late in autumn and turn a dull yellow. Origin, raised by Messrs. Veitch (Yellow Champagne × Railway) and introduced about 1896.

LANGLEY GAGE. Dessert, medium, roundish-oval. Stem, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch. Colour, pale yellowish-green. Skin, smooth, covered with a fine down, very transparent, veins thin. Flavour, first rate, very sweet, mid-season. Growth, vigorous, upright. Shoots, faintly downy. Leaves, pale green, shining, upfolded, downy above and below, small. Origin, raised by Messrs. Veitch (Pitmaston Green Gage × Telegraph) and introduced about 1897. There is another older variety bearing the same name. One of the very best.

LEADER. Dessert and Exhibition, large, round-oval. Colour, olive green with slight yellow tinge. Skin, almost transparent, practically smooth, but a very faint down is present. Flavour, excellent; season, late. Growth, rather weak. Leaves, small, much cut, greyish-green, hairy above and below. Origin, raised by W. Pigott and recorded in 1825. Maurer makes this a synonym of Leveller, but it is distinct, much darker in colour.

LEVELLER. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1880, 121. G., Gelbe Reisenbeere. Dessert, large, oblong oval, a little flattened each side, Stem, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Colour, yellow-green, slight down, practically smooth, veins sharp. Flavour, very good. Season, mid, extraordinarily prolific. Growth, fairly vigorous, spreading, shoots downy. Leaves, large, pale, a little twisted, downy above and below, turning orange brown, falling late. Origin, raised by Mr. J. Greenhalgh of Ashton-under-Lyne and introduced in 1851. A very valuable fruit which combines excellent quality with great fertility.

LILY OF THE VALLEY. Dessert and Exhibition, large, roundish-oval, well shouldered. Colour,

milky-white. Skin, hairy, with white bloom. Flavour, very sweet. Season, late. Growth, moderate spreading, shoots smooth. Leaves, pale, smooth above, a little down curved, held out. Origin, undiscovered. The latest white so far in my collection.

LONDON. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1880, 57. Exhibition, late, very large, oval, tapering equally to eye and stem. Colour, dark purplish-red. Skin, quite smooth. Flavour, moderate. Growth, vigorous, drooping, making a very spreading bush; fertility, good. Leaves, large, pale green, quite smooth, sinuses well open, turning slight orange-brown. Origin, raised by Mr. J. Banks, of Acton, Northwich, introduced in 1831. This fruit had the unique record of being the champion berry for thirty-six seasons—1829 to 1867. Quite distinct from London City, a white fruit introduced in 1852.

LORD DERBY. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1784, 1. Exhibition, very large, roundish-oval. Colour, darkest red, turning almost black in hot summers. Skin, smooth, with a very faint down. Flavour, fair; season, very late. Growth, dwarf, drooping, making a small weak tree. Leaves, small pea green, upfolded and rather twisted, smooth above, slightly hairy below, falling early and turning a dull brown. Shoots, smooth. Origin, raised by Mr. Leicester, of Macclesfield, about 1870.

LORD RANCLIFFE. Dessert, rather late, very large, oblong oval. Colour, light yellow. Skin, with few stout white hairs rather far apart and faint down. Flavour, moderate. Growth, very weak spreading. Leaves, light green, up held, smooth above, downy below, upfolded. Origin, raised by Mr. Ellis, introduced before 1864. Not desirable from any standpoint.

LORD SCARBOROUGH. Dessert and Exhibition, medium to fairly large, oval to pear-shaped. Colour, yellowish-green. Skin, thin, smooth with a very scant down. Flavour, very good. Season, late. Growth,

spreading, shoots smooth. Leaves, dark, smooth above, faintly downy below. Origin, undiscovered.

MATCHLESS. Dessert, medium, roundish-oval, flattened at stem. Stem, extra long, often $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Colour, clear green. Skin, generally smooth, but occasionally a few hairs and slight down. Flavour, good; season, mid. Growth, straggling. Shoots, slender. Leaves, pea green, soft, twisted and held vertically, practically smooth each side. Origin, recorded in 1864. A rather poor grower and can be improved upon.

MAY DUKE. Culinary and Dessert, medium to fairly large, roundish-oblong, well shouldered. Colour, dark crimson. Skin, slightly downy, practically smooth. Season, early. Flavour, fair, good when cooked. Growth, upright, shoots smooth. Leaves, medium, held out flat, rather pale pea-green, smooth above, downy below, turning a light red. Origin, raised by Mr. Pyne, of Topsham, and introduced in 1900. This quickly attains size and is usually the earliest for gathering green. Though not immune from Gooseberry Mildew it is not much affected and growth often continues despite attacks.

MITRE. (St. Madoe's Early White.) Dessert or Exhibition, large, round-oval, usually longer than broad. Stem, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, remarkably thick. Colour, white or whitish-green, occasionally a few red spots. Skin, almost transparent, a few long hairs and very slight down. Flavour, good. Season, early. Growth spreading, making an open bush, thorns on ripened wood milky-white. Leaves, large, pale, much up folded, turning yellow-brown. Origin, raised by Mr. H. Shellum and introduced about 1860. A very fine true white variety, combining size and quality.

MOUNT PLEASANT. Exhibition, late, medium to large, oval. Colour, dull golden-yellow, skin, smooth. Flavour, moderate, sweet. Growth, long stout shoots,

rather weeping. Leaves, large, dark green, quite smooth, edges down-curved. Origin, raised by Robert Heape, introduced in 1857.

NAPOLEON LE GRAND. Exhibition, shape variable, long-oval or pear-shaped. Colour, very dark red. Skin, few large hairs and fine down over the whole surface. Flavour, fair. Season, late. Growth, very drooping, making a flat dwarf bush. Leaves, medium, held out, faint down above, strong below. Origin, raised by Mr. Rogers and known before 1860. A very poor grower not worth cultivation.

OVERSEER. Dessert, round, well shouldered, medium size. Colour, pale milky-white, often with a few red dots. Skin, hairy. Flavour, good. Season, late. Very fertile. Growth, vigorous, spreading, making a large tree. Origin, raised by George Wilkinson about 1859.

PERU. Dessert, mid-season, medium size, oval. Colour, pale whitish-yellow. Skin, with a few long scattered glandular hairs only and faint down. Flavour, rich and sweet. Growth, moderate, makes arching shoots and a straggling bush. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, large, pale green, held up straight in a curious Eucalyptus like manner, smooth above, very faintly downy below, sinuses open, turns dull yellow in autumn. Origin, raised by Mr. Cook before 1832. A good fruit, but roots very badly from cuttings and makes a poor bush.

PHOENIX. Dessert, medium, oval, well shouldered. Colour, dull golden-yellow. Skin, very slightly downy. Flavour, good. Mid-season. Growth, spreading, shoots smooth. Leaves, medium, held upright and upfolded, smooth above, downy below. Origin, undiscovered.

PHILIP THE FIRST. Dessert, medium to large, oblong, tapering equally to eye and stem. Colour, pale

green. Skin, slightly hairy with fine down. Flavour, very sweet. Season, mid. Growth, upright, thorns very stout. Leaves, fairly large, dark, oblate, smooth above, downy below. Origin, I cannot find this mentioned in any book. It is a good and distinct fruit.

PITMASTON CHAMPAGNE. Dessert, small, round, generally in pairs. Colour, dark purple red. Skin, very hairy. Flavour, not attractive, slight Black Currant aroma. Growth, vigorous, spreading. Origin, raised by John Williams at Pitmaston, supposedly from a hybrid of an American Ribes with astringent berries and the Champagne Gooseberry.

PLUNDER. *Bull d'Arb.*, 1882, 129. Exhibition, large, oblong, much flattened each side. Colour, nearly white, faint greenish shade. Skin, smooth with a faint scattered down. Flavour, fair. Season, late. Growth, at first upright, then a little spreading, making a large bush. Leaves, pale green, large, turning brownish-yellow. Origin, raised by Mr. John Wood and introduced in 1858.

POSTMAN. Exhibition, large, long oval, tapering a little to eye. Colour, very pale green, nearly white. Skin, smooth, with a few scattered hairs and slight down. Flavour, moderate. Season, late. Growth, strong, a little spreading, making a good-sized tree. Origin, raised by Mr. Boardman before 1860.

PRINCE REGENT. *Maurer*, 118. Large, oval even, tapering slightly to stem. Colour, dull claret red, does not turn dark as do many of its class, with a few scattered short hairs. Flavour, good. Season, early. Growth, strong, spreading, thorns usually singly. Leaves, medium, smooth below, turning a brownish yellow. Origin, introduced before 1824. A valuable variety for early use ripe as it is one of the earliest to colour. Hogg describes this as smooth but it is slightly hairy.

PROFIT. Dessert and Exhibition, medium to large, roundish-oblong. Colour, fairly dark green, transparent. Skin, smooth, Flavour, good, very good in some years. Mid-season. Growth, straggling. Leaves, large, pea green, faintly downy above, very thin texture, turning brownish-yellow late. Origin, undiscovered. Known in 1824.

QUEEN OF TRUMPS. Dessert and Exhibition, late, large, long roundish-oval, tapering slightly to stem. Colour, pale yellowish-green. Skin, thin, almost transparent, very slightly downy. Flavour, good. Growth, moderate, making a small open bush. Leaves, light green, held vertically, smooth above, downy below, turning yellow. Origin, raised by Mr. Horrock's before 1864. Combines both size and flavour.

RAMBULLION YELLOW. Very small, round-oval, Colour, dull golden-yellow. Skin, transparent, smooth with long down, shining. Flavour, very good, mid to late season, hanging on very late without deteriorating in flavour. Growth, dwarf, very numerous and close set thorns. Leaves, greyish-green, small. An old variety dating back 100 years or more, the name Rambullion originally meant a rogue or rascal. There are also a red and green Rambullion, now very little grown.

RED CHAMPAGNE. *Maurer*, 123. Dessert, small, round to slightly oblong, Colour, deep claret red with slighter marblings. Skin, markedly hairy. Flavour, very good, aromatic and sweet. Season, mid. Growth, very upright at first, then spreading a little, very fertile. Leaves, pea green, medium size, upfolded, turning brown-red. Origin, undiscovered, but has been grown for over one hundred years. This is often confused with Ironmonger, which it resembles, but Ironmonger is of spreading growth. It is also wrongly known as Rough Red, a spreading grower.

RED OVERALL. *Maurer*, 113. Medium, round-oval, well shouldered. Colour, dark purplish-red.

Skin, with a few short hairs and short down. Season, mid. Growth, upward spreading. Leaves, rather small, twisted, truncate. Origin, raised by Mr. Brather-ton about 1850.

RIFLEMAN. Large, oval, rather lop-sided, red on dull green ground. Skin, slightly hairy and downy. Flavour, good. Season, late. Growth, moderate, a little upright at first. Leaves, small and down-folded, holding on late, and turning orange-yellow. There is some confusion in this fruit, Hogg and Maurer's variety are I think wrong. The variety I grow exactly fits Thompson's description in *R.H.S.Trans.*

RINGER. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1880, 121. Exhibition and Dessert, large, mid-season, even oval, much tapered to stem which is thick and fleshy. Colour, dull greenish-yellow, smooth, veins cloudy, thick and branched. Flavour, very rich and sweet. Growth, weak, weeping. Leaves, large, light green, slightly upfolded, smooth above and below, held out, turning yellowish. Origin, raised by Mr. David Chippendale, and introduced in 1864. Too weak a grower for general use.

ROSEBERRY. Dessert, second early, small, round, Stem, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Colour, dark sea-green, smooth, transparent. Skin, thin, veins indistinct. Flavour, first rate, remarkably sweet. Growth, long arching downy shoots making a round dense bush. Leaves, rather small, dark green, downy above and below, edges down curved, turning claret-brown. The origin of this fine fruit does not seem to have been recorded. Quite one of the best of dessert sorts.

ROSE OF SHARON. Dessert, very late, oval, tapering to stem. Colour, light red. Skin, rather thick, hairy and downy. Flavour, very sweet and good. Growth, very stout, weeping. Leaves, dull grey-green, strongly downy above and below. Origin, undiscovered. This is valuable for its lateness, and it does not turn dark when left on the tree as do many late kinds.

St. Madoe's Early White : *see Mitre*.

Sandwich Yellow : *Cousen's Seedling*.

SHINER. *Bull. d'Arb.*, 1881, 225. Dessert, mid-season, very large, roundish-oval, well shouldered, tapering slightly to eye, often flattened on one side. Colour, pale green, smooth, with a light scattered down. Skin, rather thick, almost transparent, veins numerous, narrow. Growth, spreading, weak, makes a small close bush. Shoots downy. Leaves, small, twisted and folded, dark, smooth both sides, sinuses open, turning dark brownish-red. Origin, raised by William Oliver and introduced in 1858.

Smooth Amber : *see Amber*.

SNOWDROP. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1880, 57. Dessert, large roundish-oval, well shouldered. Colour, pale yellowish-white, transparent. Skin, hairy. Flavour, very delicious, quite one of the best dozen. Mid to late. Growth, good, spreading, making rather a large bush. Origin, raised by Mr. J. Bratherton and introduced about 1843.

SPEEDWELL. *Bull d'Arb.*, 1882, 129. Dessert and Exhibition, large, oblong oval, a little flattened each side. Colour, light red. Skin, thin, almost transparent, a few long hairs and slight down. Flavour, sweet and rich. Season, second early. Growth, moderately spreading, rather weak. Leaves, large, pea green, upfolded, smooth above and faintly downy below. Origin, known before 1860. A fine fruit, but very susceptible to American Gooseberry Mildew.

STOCKWELL. Exhibition, very large, long pear-shaped. Colour, palest-green. Skin, quite smooth. Flavour, sweet and fairly good. Season, late. Growth, moderate spreading, makes a straggling bush. Leaves, rather small, held nearly flat, downy above, turning

a dark brown early. Origin, raised by William Duke and introduced about 1853.

SUCCEED. Exhibition, large to very large, long oval, almost Pear-shaped, tapering markedly to stem, which is extra long, often $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Colour, pale milky-green, faint red flush. Skin, nearly smooth, a slight down just noticeable. Flavour, only fair; season, mid to late. Growth, very weak, spreading and drooping. Leaves, medium size, pale green, held flat, soft texture, smooth above, downy below, turning brown. Origin, raised by Mr. Chas. Leicester, about 1870. A very bad grower, which can well be discarded.

SURPRISE. *Bull. d'Arb.*, 1880, 257. Dessert or Exhibition, large, oblong, flattened at stem. Colour, pale green. Skin, thin, transparent, smooth. Flavour, very sweet and rich. Season, mid to late. Growth, rather spreading and drooping. Leaves, fairly large, dark green, twisted, smooth above and below, holding on late and turning brownish-red. Origin, raised by Mr. Muscroft and introduced in 1857. There is another Gooseberry of this name raised by Samuel Willcocks.

SUPERB. Exhibition, early large, oval tapering to stem. Colour, light red. Skin, a few red hairs and slightly downy at base of fruit, veins inconspicuous. Flavour, poor, season, early. Growth, moderate, spreading. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, small, yellow-green, held out, smooth, rather small, edges rolled downwards, hanging late and turn brilliant red in autumn. Origin, undiscovered.

TALLY HO. Exhibition, fairly large, long oval. Colour, pale whitish-green. Skin, thin, transparent, hairy. Flavour, fair. Season, late. Growth, upright, makes a strong bush. Leaves, upstanding, smooth above and below. Origin, recorded in 1852.

TELEGRAPH. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1880, 57. Exhibition, very large, late, oblong, distinctly flattened at stem and eye and usually with a suture each side. Colour dark green, quite smooth, except for a very faint down. Flavour, fair. Growth, spreading, rather weak, making a small compact tree. Shoots, smooth. Leaves, small, a little coriaceous, smooth above, slightly downy below, upfolded, held out, turning orange-brown in autumn. Origin, raised by Mr. E. Poulson and introduced in 1850.

THATCHER. Dessert and Exhibition, large to very large, oblong. Colour, dull greenish-yellow with a few red patches and dots. Skin, rather thick, smooth. Flavour, very sweet and rich. Season, mid. Growth, vigorous and very spreading, inclined to droop, thorns very small. Leaves, large, upfolded and held horizontally, smooth above and very faintly downy below. Origin, introduced in 1877 by Chas. Leicester.

THUMPER. *Maurer*, VII., 13. Exhibition, very large, well rounded oval, often tapering to stem. Colour, clear sea-green. Skin, smooth with a very slight down. Flavour, fair. Season, late, good cropper. Growth, weak, spreading. Leaves, smooth above and below, turning mid-orange. Origin, English, known in 1848. So poor a grower can be dispensed with. Lancer at the same season is much better though not quite so large.

TRANSPARENT. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1880, 121. Dessert, large oval, tapering a little to eye. Colour, dull greenish-white, transparent. Skin, smooth. Flesh, very sweet and good. Growth, upright, a little spreading; very prolific. Leaves, rather small and deeply cut, smooth above, downy below. Origin, raised by Mr. J. Brather-ton, of Nantwich, Cheshire, introduced 1871. One of the largest of the whites. There is another Transparent which was introduced in 1824.

TRUMPETER. Dessert and Exhibition, very large, oval to pyriform. Colour, dull yellow (not so greenish

as Leader). Skin, smooth, moderately thick. Flavour, good, very sweet, mid to late. Growth, vigorous and upright. Leaves, large, pea green, smooth above, downy below, held up, turning yellow-brown early. Origin, raised by Mr. Partington about 1860. A fine large fruit combining quality and size; liable to American Gooseberry Mildew. There is another Trumpeter raised by Mr. Entwistle.

WARRINGTON. *Brookshaw*, VI. (Aston.) Culinary or Dessert, medium, roundish-oval, well shouldered. Colour, pale red with few short hairs. Flavour, fair to good. Season, late. Growth, very vigorous, drooping, long shoots. Leaves, rather small, pale, little upfolded, held up, quite smooth. Origin, an old variety known since early in the last century. It does not go so dark as most reds, and is esteemed for preserving.

WHINHAM'S INDUSTRY. Dessert and Culinary, mid-season, medium to large, oval, stem, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Colour, dark red. Skin, covered long hairs and down, veins broad, not much branched. Flavour, very sweet and good, perhaps the best red. Growth, vigorous, long arching shoots, making a large bush with plenty of wood. Leaves, medium size, dark green, downy above and below, held up flat, edges down-curved, holding on late and turning yellow. Shoots downy. Origin, raised by Robert Whinham, of Morpeth, before 1850. There is another Industry raised by Saxton 1823. Quite the best all round red, excellent for bottling, and for all purposes. Apparently resistant to leaf spot fungus, but very subject to American Gooseberry Mildew. Does well under trees.

WHITE CHAMPAGNE. Dessert, small to medium, round to round oval. Colour, white, skin, markedly hairy. Flavour, extremely good, sweet and aromatic. Growth, vigorous, erect. Leaves, rather small, downy above, edges down-curved. Origin, an old variety known for about a century.

WHITE EAGLE. Dessert and Exhibition, large oval, usually rather lop-sided. Colour, white. Skin, transparent, smooth. Flavour, very sweet and rich. Season, mid. Growth, rather spreading. Leaves, medium, pea green, matt, up-curved, smooth above, downy below. Origin, recorded in 1824.

WHITESMITH. (Chataqua.) *Brookshaw*, VI. Dessert and Culinary, fairly large, oval, tapering slightly to stem. Colour, pale green with a yellow tinge. Skin, covered with a short dense down. Flavour, very good. Season, mid; extraordinarily fertile. Growth, vigorous, upright at first, then spreading. Leaves, upfolded, large, held out, smooth above, downy below, turning slightly red. Origin, raised by a Mr. Woodward before 1824. One of the best all round Gooseberries, combining vigour, crop and good flavour. I find the American variety Chataqua identical with this.

WHITE SWAN. Dessert, medium, oval, slightly flattened on one side. Colour, pale greenish-white. Skin, a little hairy with slight down. Flavour, very sweet, rich; Season, early. Growth, compact and a little spreading, shoots stout, making a small bush. Leaves, small dark, held vertically and a little twisted and down-curved, smooth above, leaves fall late and turn a light brown. Origin, raised by William Wood and introduced in 1831. A distinct fruit, valuable as a very early white, ripening a little after Early Sulphur.

Yellow Aston : *see Yellow Warrington.*

YELLOW BALL. Dessert, late round, small. Stem, medium length. Colour, deep golden-yellow. Skin, downy, no hairs, veins thin and distinct, wide apart. Flavour, very good. Growth, compact, shoots short, downy, stout, very upright. Leaves, small, upheld and upfolded, downy below and slightly above, sinuses open. Origin, received by Thompson for the

R.H.S. trials from Edinburgh. This name is sometimes incorrectly used for Early Sulphur (Maurer's Yellow Ball is Early Sulphur) but the Yellow Ball being hairless should prevent any confusion.

YELLOW CHAMPAGNE. *Maurer*, 294. (Hairy Amber.) Dessert, late, small, round. Colour, bright yellow. Skin, very hairy and downy. Flavour, rich and very sweet. Growth, erect, with short and stiff shoots; very fertile. Leaves, downy, greyish-green, slightly up-curved, turning dull yellow in autumn. Origin, first recorded as being grown in the garden of Duplin Castle about 1800.

Yellow Rough : *see Early Sulphur*.

YELLOW WARRINGTON. (Yellow Aston.) Dessert, round, little flattened at stem, size small. Colour, whitish-yellow, almost white. Skin, covered with long reddish hairs, slightly downy. Growth, rather weak and pendulous. Leaves, medium, down-curved, downy above and below. Origin, undiscovered. This fruit is interesting as being a yellow variety with red hairs and it occasionally produces a red fruit or a fruit with red stripes.

GRAPES.

ALICANTE. *Bull d'Arb.*, 1879, 353. Black, mid-season to late. Berries, large, round-oval, footstalk, very short. Colour, black with a heavy bloom, pistil white, prominent. Flesh, rather tender and watery, flavour, poor or even unpleasant when not well ripened. Bunches, large, not long, very well shouldered. Leaves, large, thick, downy above and below, coarsely serrate, turning yellow with faint red. Origin, uncertain. Hogg says it is the Espagnin Noir of France, but Mas and Puillat show quite a different fruit. I do not think it can be Speechley's Alicante which has "long unshouldered bunches." As it requires as much heat as Muscat of Alexandria it is decidedly not worth such favours.

ALNWICK SEEDLING. (Clive House Seedling.) Late, berries, medium, round, suture slightly marked, pistil point brown, colour purplish-black. Flesh, moderately firm, sweet and rich with a slight and desirable acid tinge. Bunches, fairly large, usually irregular and lop-sided. Leaves, large, light in colour, surface shining, serrations deep, turning a pale yellow. Growth, vigorous, very faintly downy. Fertility, good when pollinated, but self sterile. Origin, raised at Alnwick Castle in 1857. Being first exhibited by Mr. Bell of Clive House, Alnwick, it was first known as Clive House Seedling. A good variety ripening well in heat and keeping late. It must however be artificially pollinated.

APPLEY TOWERS. Late, bunches medium, moderately shouldered. Berries, oblong-oval, suture,

faintly marked. Colour, dark-blue-black. Flavour, very good, flesh crisp. Growth, vigorous. Leaves, large, coarse, turning red. Raised by Mr. Thomas Myles, Appley Gardens, Isle of Wight (Gros Colman \times Alicante). An improvement on Alicante and requires less heat; should be well thinned.

ASCOT CITRONELLE. White, very early. Berries, small, roundish-oval. Colour, pale yellow, transparent. Flesh, soft, juicy and sweet with marked Muscat flavour. Bunches, small, rather long, berries closely set. Fertile. Leaves, large, not very serrate, sinuses small. Growth, moderate, shoots slender. Origin, raised by Mr. John Standish, of Ascot (Chasselas Musqué \times Citronelle) and introduced in 1871. A delicious fruit, not quite hardy, doing well in a cool orchard house, where it will ripen a fortnight before Black Hamburg.

Barbarossa : *see Gros Guillaume.*

BLACK CLUSTER. F., Pinot Noir; G., Blauer Burgunder. (Morillon Noir.) Early, berries, small, round, black, skin fairly tough. Flesh, soft, sweet, no particular flavour. Bunches, small, cylindrical. Leaves, small, round, without sinus except at the petiole, smooth above, downy below. Growth, moderate, vigorous and hardy. Fertility, good. Origin, one of the oldest of grapes; mentioned by Estienne in 1554. Still one of the main varieties in the more northerly vineyards owing to its early ripening. Fruits outside in Southern England in a warm season.

BLACK PRINCE. (Cambridge Botanic Garden.) Bunches long, often very long, tapering. Berries, black, medium, oval, blue black with heavy bloom. Flesh, dark, juicy, a little astringent. Leaf, large, held out, nearly flat, stem sinus nearly closed, lateral absent, smooth above and below. Dies off reddish-purple. A fairly good sweet-water grape setting well in a cool house or on a wall, a little before Black Hamburg. This variety is probably of Italian origin and the fact

of having received over one hundred synonyms is an evidence of its popularity. The first recorded figure seems to be that of Knoop in 1763.

BLACK MONUKKA. Black, mid-Season. Berries, fairly large, long cylindrical, almost pear-shaped. Colour, deep grizzly red to blackish-red. Flesh, firm, very sweet and delicious. Seedless. Bunches, long to very long, rather open and thin, regularly tapering, shoulders sloping. Leaves, large, very coarsely and deeply serrate. Growth, extremely vigorous. Fertility, only moderate. Origin, introduced by Col. Sykes from the Deccan about 1860. It is not apparently a native of India, having been introduced there. Now little grown, but of interest as a black seedless grape, doing well in a cool house or with slight heat only.

BLACK MOROCCO. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, III., 149. Black, mid-season. Berries, large, long oval. Colour, deep bluish black. Flesh, firm, a little sweet, usually with very few seeds, flavour poor. Bunches, long and loose, not shouldered. Leaves, fairly large, a little downy, deep narrow serrations. Growth, moderate. Fertility, fair. Origin, uncertain. Grown in England in the middle of last century, but I cannot identify it with any foreign variety I have seen. Not worthy of retention.

Blauer Burgunder : *see Black Cluster.*

Blauer Damascener : *see Gros Maroc.*

BRANT. Black, early. Berries, small, round. Flesh, fairly tender, flavour, fair. Bunches, small, inclined to be oblong. Leaves, fairly large, smooth on both sides, deeply lobed and cut. Growth, moderate. Origin, raised by Chas. Arnold, of Paris, Canada, the raiser of Ontario Apple (Clinton × Black St. Peters). A hardy variety occasionally fruiting well on walls. For under glass there are many better.

BUCKLAND SWEETWATER. White, early. Berries, medium to large, round to slightly oblate. Colour, pale greenish-yellow with a grey tinge. Flesh, soft, very juicy, pleasantly flavoured, but not rich. Bunches, large, short and strongly shouldered. Leaves, fairly large, pale, very coarsely serrate, hanging down, undulating, turning yellow. Growth, fairly strong. Origin, raised at Buckland, near Reigate, and introduced about 1830. A good early white grape succeeding well in a cold house. For flavour however the Frontignans are to be greatly preferred.

Burchardts Amber Cluster : *see Grove End Sweet-water.*

Cambridge Botanic Garden : *see Black Prince.*

CANNON HALL MUSCAT. *Trans. R.H.S.*, Series 2, I., 169. White, late. Berries, very large, round or slightly oval, pistil dark in a slight depression. Colour, pale yellow. Flesh, very firm, extremely rich Muscat flavour. Bunches, large, not so long as Muscat of Alexandria and a little shouldered. Leaves, large, sharply serrate, petiolar sinus very open, petiole remarkably stout, much down-curved. Growth, very strong and stout. Origin, raised by Lord Stanhope at Cannon Hall, Yorks, from a seed brought from Greece some time before 1830. Requires a good heat to bring it to perfection and ripen the wood well.

Chasselas de Fontainbleau : *see Chasselas Dorée.*

CHASSELAS DORÉE. *Mas I.*, 87. G., Weisser Gutedel. (Royal Muscadine, Chasselas de Fontainbleau.) White, early. Berries, small, round. Colour, pale yellow with a golden tinge and when well ripened a slight golden russet. Flesh, moderately firm, sweet, juicy and extremely rich. Bunches, long and cylindrical, very little shouldered. Leaves, small to medium, smooth above, hairy below, serrations moderately deep. Growth, moderate, shoots practically smooth.

Fertility, good. Origin, of great antiquity ; discovered at Cahors by Henry IV. of France and taken by him to Fontainebleau in the seventeenth century. As it is usually known by a French name in this country I have ventured to revert to its original appellation. One of the best of all for flavour, doing well on a warm wall and in a cool house.

CHASSELAS MUSQUÉ. White, early. Berries, small, round. Colour, pale sea-green with an occasional russet patch. Flesh, a little crisp, sweet and with Muscat flavour. Bunches, small, cylindrical, slightly shouldered. Leaves, small, round, shallow serrate, sinuses bold, smooth both sides, turning yellow. Growth moderate. Fertility, fair. Origin, uncertain. A delicious fruit, but owing to its thin skin very liable to split. Chasselas Dorée is preferable.

CHASSELAS ROSE. *Bull. d'Arb.*, 1881, 33. (Reine Olga.) Grizzly, early. Berries, small, round. Colour, light rose, very distinct. Flesh, tender, juicy and sweet, flavour pleasant. Bunches, medium, rather long, shouldered. Leaves, small, deeply cut, lobes pointed, sinuses marked, smooth above, turning a beautiful rose red. Growth, good, extremely fruitful. Origin, an old variety, long cultivated in this country, known to Miller as Red Muscadine. One of the most fruitful for cool houses and in a warm year ripening well outside.

CIOTAT. *Poiteau*, II., 8. G., Geschlitzter Gutedel. (Parsley-leaved.) White, early. Berries, small, round. Colour, very pale green, skin thin. Flesh, firm, aromatic and sweet. Bunches, small, long, berries wide apart, very fertile. Leaves, medium, remarkably cut as in *Rubus laciniatus*. Growth, slender, vigorous. Origin, known in France for some hundred years, supposedly a sport from Chasselas Blanc. According to Poiteau it comes true from seed. Of ornamental value mainly.

Clive House Seedling : *see Alnwick Seedling.*

DOCTOR HOGG. White, mid-season. Berries, medium size, round. Colour, greenish-yellow, when fully ripe a golden tinge appears. Flesh, crisp and sweet with a pronounced Frontignan flavour. Bunches, moderate, rather long, shoulders sloping. Growth good. Fertility, excellent. Origin, raised by Mr. Pearson of Chilwell, Notts., in 1869 from Duchess of Buccleuch. A very good grape of the Frontignan type.

Dodrelabi : *see Gros Colman.*

DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH. White, mid-season. Berries, medium, round. Colour, yellowish-green to pale green according to season. Flesh, soft, extremely juicy and richly flavoured. Bunches, long and thin, shoulders very sloping. Leaves, fairly large, deep green, markedly serrate. Growth, strong. Fertile. Origin, raised by Mr. W. Thomson when gardener to the Duke of Buccleuch, at Dalkeith, Edinburgh (Muscat of Alexandria \times Chasselas Musquée) and introduced about 1863. Not much grown, as it requires a good heat to ripen.

DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH. White, early. Berries, very large, nearly round, pistil conspicuous. Colour, green to pale golden. Flesh, soft, very juicy, sweet and of good flavour. Bunches, large, rather stocky with long sloping shoulders. Leaves, large, thick, sharply serrate. Growth, stout. Fertile. Origin, raised by Mr. Thomson of Dalkeith Gardens (Golden Champton \times Black Hamburg). Introduced about 1870.

DUTCH SWEETWATER. White, early. Berries, small, round. Colour, greenish-white, skin thin, transparent. Flesh, very juicy, moderately sweet, flavour lacking. Bunches, rather small, shouldered and making a short triangle. Leaves, round, very deeply cut and lobed. Growth, moderate. Fertility,

irregular. Origin, this has probably been grown in England for a very long period, but I cannot find any Continental variety exactly like it. Often found on old cottages, but there are several hardier and more fruitful varieties.

Early White Malvasia : *see Grove End Sweet-water.*

FOSTER'S SEEDLING. *Bull d'Arb.*, 1877, 125. White, early. Berries, medium, roundish-oval, but not tapering much. Colour, pale greenish-yellow. Flesh, soft, melting, sweet and well flavoured. Bunches, fairly long, shoulders moderate. Leaves, large, deeply lobed, sharply serrate, downy, turning yellow. Growth, fairly strong, very fertile. Origin, raised by Mr. Foster, gardener to Lord Downe of Benningborough Hall, York (Black Morocco \times Sweetwater) about 1835 ; introduced 1860. Now established as one of the best of early white grapes. Forces well and will do in a cool house in a fairly sunny season.

Fruher Leipziger : *see Grove End Sweet-water.*

Geschlitzer Gutedel : *see Ciotat.*

GOLDEN QUEEN. *Bull. d'Arb.*, 1879, 161. White, Berries, rather long oblong-oval, yellow, rather of a dull greyish tinge. Bunches, fairly long, not much shouldered but evenly formed. Flesh firm, crisp, very sweet and of fine flavour. Raised by Mr. J. Pearson, of Chilwell, Notts. (Alicante \times Ferdinand de Lesseps) and introduced about 1873. Comes a dull brownish-yellow in sunless years, and requires good heat to bring it to perfection.

GOLDEN CHAMPION. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1868, 217. White, early. Berries, large, roundish-oval. Colour, pale golden-yellow. Flesh, moderately firm, juicy and sweet, flavour only moderate. Bunches, fairly large, well shouldered. Leaves, large, lobes deep, serration sharp, yellow in autumn. Growth, coarse. Fertility,

poor. Origin, raised by Mr. Thompson in 1863 when at Dalkeith (Bowood Muscat \times Black Hamburg). Rather too uncertain a cropper.

GOLDEN HAMBURGH. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1856, 33. White, early. Berries, large, roundish-oval. Colour, pale golden-yellow. Flesh, rather watery, sweet. Bunches, very well shouldered, medium. Leaves, large, broad and deeply cut. Growth, free. Fertility, fair. Origin, said to be an Italian variety named Luglienga bianca by Hogg and Barron, but this is our Grove End Sweetwater. Probably another less known Italian variety.

GRIZZLY FRONTIGNAN. *Brookshaw*, LV. (Red Frontignan.) Mid-season. Berries, small, round. Colour, a dusty purplish-red, slight bloom. Flesh, moderately firm, extremely sweet and with a remarkably musky flavour. Bunches, small, rather long, shoulders slight. Leaves, fairly large, sharply serrate, sinuses deep, twisted, turning yellow. Growth, medium, very fruitful. Origin, said to have been introduced into England by Sir William Temple in 1654. Requires a little heat to come to its best.

GROS COLMAN. (Dodrelabi.) Black, late. Berries, very large, round. Colour, black, skin thick. Flesh, tender, sweet, flavour, very poor, often actively disagreeable. Bunches, short, showing a constant tendency to branch off into two twin bunches on one stem or a large uneven shoulder. Leaves, enormous, coarsely shallow serrate. Growth, very vigorous and fertile. Origin, there is but little doubt that this is the Caucasian variety Dodrelabi, which has gathered many synonyms on its westward voyage. It is however, too well established as Colman to change the name now. Its easy culture and large size have made it popular, but to finish it thoroughly, when it is of fair flavour, it requires much heat.

GROS GUILLAUME. *Mas* II., 27. (Barbarossa, Pennington Hall Hamburg.) Late. Berries, large,

round. Colour, black. Flesh, fairly tender, sweet, flavour, moderate unless well ripened and allowed to hang late. Bunches, enormous, long with prominent shoulders. Leaves, large, boldly serrate, lobes pointed, turning dull red. Growth, very strong and coarse. Fertility, irregular. Origin, this is probably a Provençal variety, named Dangué, according to Hogg it was introduced to this country about 1840. Requires a Muscat of Alexandria culture when it is of good quality, unripened it is quite worthless.

GROS MAROC. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1881, 9. F., Marocain; G., Blauer Damascener. Black, mid-season. Berries, very large, round oval, heavy bloom. Flesh, fairly solid, brisk and of good flavour. Bunches, medium, shouldered, stalks very stout. Leaves, large, downy, broadly serrate, sinuses usually wanting, twisted, held down. Crops freely. Origin, probably of great antiquity, Molon thinks it was known in the thirteenth century. Introduced into England in 1855. Cooper's Late Black is distinct, though given as synonymous by some authors. In Italy is found to resist fungoid diseases.

GROVE END SWEETWATER. *Mas* I., 7. F., Lignan Blanc; G., Früher Leipziger. (Early White Malvasia, Burchardt's Amber Cluster.) White, early. Berries, small, round. Colour, pale green to faint yellow. Flesh, tender, juicy, sweet and pleasantly flavoured, skin very thin. Bunches, small, rounded. Leaves, fairly large, sutures open, broadly serrate. Growth, rather slender. Very fertile. Origin, this is the Luglienga bianca (July White) of Italy. It was introduced to England by Mr. Atkinson, of Grove End, Paddington, in the early part of last century. The popular "house grape" in Italy, does well on an outside wall in this country in warm seasons.

LADY DOWNE'S. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1862, 168. Black, late. Berries, large, round, faint suture. Colour, black. Flesh, rather firm, rather acid unless thoroughly

ripened, and then with slight Muscat flavour. Bunches, fairly long, shoulders absent or one-sided. Leaves, large, downy below, and turning yellow and red. Growth, strong, young shoots downy. Fertile. Origin, raised by Mr. Foster, gardener to Viscount Downe, in 1835 (Black Morocco \times Sweetwater). Still keeps its place as one of the best late grapes, forcing well and keeping till March.

Lignan Blanc : *see Grove End Sweet-water.*

LADY HASTINGS. Black, early. Berries, large, oval, with a thick bloom. Bunches, large, rather long and slender, tapering. Flesh, very rich and juicy and of good Muscat flavour. Growth, vigorous. Leaves, remarkably twisted, very deeply serrate. A sport from Muscat Hamburgh which appeared at Melton Constable in 1866. One of the best early grapes with Muscat flavour.

MADRESFIELD COURT. *Bull. d'Arb.*, 1881, 289. Black, early. Berries, long oval, distinctly flattened at pistil end, pistil white and prominent. Flesh, moderately soft, sweet and usually a slight Muscat flavour. Bunches, long, shoulders sloping. Leaves, medium size, deeply serrate, very downy above, held flat, sinuses deep, turning rich claret red. Growth, moderate, shoots downy. Fertility, good. Origin, raised by Mr. Cox, gardener at Madresfield Court, Worcester (Muscat of Alexandria \times Black Morocco) and introduced about 1870.

Marocain : *see Gros Maroc.*

Meunier : *see Miller's Burgundy.*

MILLER'S BURGUNDY. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, II., 56. F., Meunier ; G., Muller. Black, early. Berries, very small, round. Colour, deep blue-black. Bunches, small, short and thick, berries closely pressed together. Leaves, small, round, sinuses very marked, covered with

a floury down, making them appear almost white. Growth, medium. Extremely fertile. Origin, an old grape, probably a downy variety of the famous Pineau. Its remarkably downy leaves have curiously enough gained it the name of the Miller's grape in three languages. It is widely spread on the Continent, and was probably known in the middle ages.

MILL HILL HAMBURGH. (Champion Hamburg.) Black, mid-season. Berries, extra large, round. Colour, deep red-black. Flesh, soft, sweet and of delicious flavour. Bunches, fairly large, well shouldered, open. Leaves, very large, pale and unhealthy in appearance. Growth, coarse and soft, rather uncertain cropper. Origin, undiscovered. I cannot find any mention of this in the writers of the early nineteenth century, and it apparently came to notice about 1850.

Morillon Noir : *see Black Cluster.*

MRS. PEARSON. White, late. Berries, fairly large, round. Colour, greenish-yellow, but amber when well grown. Flesh, solid, sweet and of good Muscat flavour, skin thick. Bunches, large, cylindrical, shoulders not usually prominent, often lop-sided. Leaves, fairly large, sinuses deep, deeply serrate, held flat. Growth, strong. Very fertile if hand pollinated. Origin, raised by Mr. Pearson, of Chilwell, Notts. (Black Alicante \times Ferdinand de Lesseps) and introduced about 1874. Requires good heat and a long growing season to perfect.

MRS. PINCE. Black, late. Berries, medium, oval, pistil point small, marked. Colour, deep blue-black with strong bloom. Flesh, firm, crisp, sweet and Muscat flavoured. Bunches, long and regular, shoulders not prominent. Growth, vigorous. Leaves much cut and twisted. Fertility, moderate. Origin, raised by Mrs. Pince of the Exeter Nurseries, about 1860, and still one of the standard late varieties. Requires good heat to finish.

Muller : *see Miller's Burgundy.*

MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA. G., Alexandriner Muscat. White, late. Berries, large, long oval. Colour, pale straw yellow with faint bloom. Bunches very long, shoulders sloping, berries thinly set. Leaves, medium, sinuses deep and serration long pointed. Growth, vigorous. Fertile. Origin, this has been known in Southern Europe for several hundred years, being recorded in 1584. Its Sicilian name, as well as our English one, point to an African origin. It has been grown in this country for some 200 years, and is generally regarded as the King of Grapes. Requires good heat to bring to perfection. It may, however, be grown successfully in a cold house so far as size is concerned, but flavour is lacking.

MUSCAT HAMBURGH. Mas, II., 151. Black, mid-season. Berries, large, roundish-oval. Colour, black with a strong bloom, pistil white. Flesh, a little firm, sweet and with fine Muscat flavour. Bunches, medium, long and lax, shoulders very sloping. Leaves, fairly large, twisted and undulating, sharply serrate, smooth above. Growth, moderate. Fertile. Origin, uncertain. Continental writers such as Mas and Molon consider it distinct, so it is possibly an English variety. Its general character suggests a descent from Muscat of Alexandria, and it requires similar treatment. Introduced to notice by Mr. Snow, of Wrest Park Gardens.

Parsley-leaved : *see Ciotat.*

Pennington Hall Hamburgh : *see Gros Guillaume.*

Pinot Noir : *see Black Cluster.*

Red Frontignan : *see Grizzly Frontignan.*

Reine Olga : *see Chasselas Rose.*

Royal Muscadine : *see Chasselas Dorée.*

PRINCE OF WALES. Black, bunches long and tapering, not shouldered. Berries, oval, dark blue-black with marked bloom. Flesh, fairly tender with Muscat flavour. Season, late. Growth, vigorous. Leaves, large, sharply serrate. A reputed sport from Mrs. Pince's Black Muscat, introduced about 1910. A very fine late variety, but requires special care in ripening.

RYTON MUSCAT. White. Bunches, long and tapering. Berries, golden yellow, oval, juicy and very sweet, mid-season. Leaf, fairly large, held nearly flat. A hardier Muscat of Alexandria.

TREBBIANO. White, late. Berries, fairly large, oval. Colour, pale straw yellow, but more golden in hot seasons. Flesh, firm, sweet, flavour only moderate. Bunches, large, fairly long, prominent but sloping shoulders. Leaves, fairly large, soft, smooth above, deeply serrate. Growth, very strong. Fertility, medium. Origin, there are many Italian grapes bearing this name, as a group name and usually a local name also. It does not however quite fit any described by Molon. When grown slowly and kept late with full heat the flavour is much improved.

WALTHAM CROSS. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1872, 217. White, late. Berries, very large, long oval. Colour, pale greenish-yellow. Flesh, hard, flavour poor. Bunches, enormous, long and tapering like Muscat of Alexandria. Leaves, very large, deeply and coarsely serrate. Strong growth. Fertility, good. Origin, raised by Mr. W. Paul and introduced in 1873. A giant edition of Muscat of Alexandria, without its flavour. Now happily but seldom grown. Requires good heat to ripen thoroughly.

Weisser Gutedel : *see Chasselas Dorée.*

WEST'S ST. PETER'S. *Mas.*, I., 139. Black, late. Berries, round or almost oblate. Colour, black with heavy bloom. Flesh, a little firm, juicy, sweet, brisk, not particularly well flavoured. Bunches, rather short, well-shaped, shoulders fairly prominent. Leaves, medium, sinuses open, serration medium. Growth, medium. Regularly fertile. Origin, apparently an English variety and very popular one hundred years ago. Keeps well if sufficient heat is given.

MEDLARS.

DUTCH. *Poiteau* IV. (Giant.) Fruit enormous, often 2 inches across. Colour, rich russet-brown. Flavour, fair. Leaves, very large, dark green. Growth, strong, making coarse shoots. Tree, moderate size, flat headed, a little weeping. This deserves to be grown as a shade tree, in flower and fruit it is most attractive. Professor Saintsbury considers the Medlar as the ideal fruit to marry to Port. Known to Duhamel in 1760, and probably much older.

COMMON. (Nottingham). Fruit small. Colour, russet-brown. Flavour, said by some to be superior to the Dutch, but as I cannot appreciate this fruit I should personally consider them equal in unpleasantness. Leaves, medium, rich green. Growth, moderate, making a medium straggling tree. A very old variety, the first amelioration of the wild Medlar.

NUTS.

COB NUTS AND FILBERTS.

ATLAS. Fairly large, broadly heart-shaped, broader than long. Kernel very small. Husk, downy, hardly covering the nut, much cut. Leaf, medium, held flat, edge not waved. Catkins, 3 inches, dingy brown, opening same time as pistils. Introduced by Mr. Rivers from Kabylie and is possibly *Corylus Algerensis*. It is not the same as Barcelona as Hogg says, nor is Goeschkies figure correct. On account of the small kernel it is not worth cultivation.

Aveline Blanche Longue : *see White Filbert.*

Aveline Rouge : *see Red Filbert.*

BERGERI. (La Bergeri). *Les Meilleurs Fruits*, p. 256. Nut large, square-shouldered, tapering to point. Flavour good. Mid-season. Husk, thickly set with short hairs, much frizzled and cut at end, the lobes often being over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Leaf, rather rugose, tip down-curved; young leaf only very faintly red. Growth, vigorous, short jointed, downy, with many glandular hairs. Origin, introduced by Jacob Mackoy, of Liège, about 1860-70, as La Bergeri. A very fine fruit deserving to be more widely cultivated.

COSFORD. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, Vol. II., p. 55. Nut, oval, smooth. Husk, rather small, not covering, a little hairy at base. Shell, very thin. Flavour, very sweet and good. Catkins, thin and fairly long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches,

bright yellow before anthers open. Scales faint dark purple. Pistils out later than catkins. Prolific catkin-producer. Leaf, very rugose, round, pale yellow-green, waved and often twisted, young tips pinkish-red. Shoots, fairly strong, densely covered with glandular hairs. Origin, introduced to notice in 1816. As it came from Ipswich it is probable that it is named after the "hundred" of Cosford in Suffolk.

DAVIANA. Nut, fairly large, long, almost oblong, a little flattened. Colour, very light with faint darker lines. Shell, fairly thick. Flavour, good. Husk, smooth, faintly downy, slightly longer than nut, edges deeply cut. Growth, moderate, shoots, slender. Leaves rather small. Catkins thin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Raised by Mr. Richard Webb, of Calcot, Reading, and named in honour of Sir Humphrey Davy.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH. *Journal of Horticulture*, 1883, p. 466. Nut, round, tapering to a point. Husk, drawn closely in to nut in a very distinct manner. Catkins, 3 inches long, moderately thick, anthers, light yellow, scales dull brown, sharply pointed. Catkins, very plentiful. Pistils a little later. Flowers and catkins expand later than most. Growth, strong, straight, covered glandular hairs and slight down, young tips faintly red. Leaf, rather long, held flat, rather pale green. Origin, probably one of Webb's Seedlings, and introduced by his successor and son-in-law, Mr. T. O. Cooper. Quite the best for flavour after the Filberts, and as it is a good cropper it can be very highly recommended.

Dwarf Prolific : *see Pearson's Prolific*.

Englische Zellernusse : *see Pearson's Prolific*.

GARIBALDI. *R.H.S.*, 1920, Fig. 29. Nut, large, tapering to point, always showing two or three deep sutures which divide the shell into compartments. Flavour, very good. Husks, long, split, a little drawn in, with glandular hairs. Catkins, long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches,

scales dirty brown, general appearance very dirty, anthers pale yellow. Pistils, out with catkins, flowering rather late. A very handsome and free-fruited variety. Origin, raised by Mr. Richard Webb, of Calcott. Goeschke's Garibaldi is not correct.

GÉANT DE HALLE. *R.H.S.*, 1920, Fig. 30. G. Halle'sche Reisennuss. Nut, enormous, very broad at top, tapering to point. Flavour fair. Husk, long and broad, covering nut, much cut. Catkins very distinct, thin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, anthers rich yellow, scales claret-red, very pretty contrast between this and the yellow anthers when open. Quite distinct. Scales, very sharply pointed. Pistils, rather after catkins. Origin, raised by C. G. Buttner, of Halle, Germany, in 1788. This is so poor a cropper at Maidstone that it cannot be recommended. However in France and Germany it is highly thought of, and may do better where a drier climate can be relied on.

Halle'sche Reisennuss: *see Géant de Halle.*

KENT COB. *R.H.S.*, 1920, Fig. 34. (Lambert's Filbert). Nut, very large and long. Husk, quite long, covering the nut, serrated at the end. Flavour, good. Leaves, held flat, rather dark greyish-green, young tips green. Catkins, expand late, 2 inches, short, thick, scales, yellowish-green, expanding before flowers. Growth, moderately vigorous, slightly downy, with many glandular hairs of varying length. Origin, raised by Mr. Lambert, of Goudhurst, Kent, about 1830. This has become the most widely planted nut of commerce, and is for general purposes the best.

La Bergeri: *see Bergeri.*

Lambert's Filbert: *see Kent Cob.*

MERVEILLE DE BOLLWILLER. *Belg. Hort.*, 1854, 217. G., Wunder von Bollwiller. Nut, square and short, flavour good. Fertile. Husk, short, only half covering nut, cut, but not deeply. Catkins, thin,

2½ inches, scale, faintly claret-red, fading to dull brown. Pistils later than Catkins. Leaf, round, slightly waved at edge. Growth, vigorous, rather upright, shoots very stout and straight, young tips dark red densely covered light red glandular hairs and slight down. This very distinct nut is rightly valued as one of the best for general use. It can always be recognised in winter by its red pointed buds. Origin, raised by an amateur in Silesia and introduced by Messrs. Baumann, of Bollwiller, about 1820.

PEARSON'S PROLIFIC. *Maund. Bot. Gard.*, pl. 39. (Dwarf Prolific, Nottingham Prolific). G., Englische Zellernusse. Nut, round, rather flattened, flavour, good. Husk, cut to about half its length, hairy, showing nut, shell downy. Catkin, moderately thick, 2½ inches long, anthers very pale yellow, scales very sharply pointed, dirty brown. Catkins very prolific. Leaf, pale green, held flat, young tips rather pale green. Wood, slightly downy, very few glandular hairs. Growth, dwarf, internodes short. Originated at Newark, Notts, from a seedling nut said to have been brought home by a companion of Major Cartwright on his return from Labrador. Introduced by Messrs. Pearson & Co., of Chilwell, Notts.

PROLIFIC FILBERT. Nut small, long and pointed, in bunches often up to six and eight, the earliest to ripen. Husk, very much cut and twisted. Catkin, rather thick, 2½ inches long, scale very faint claret red, hardly noticeable when fully out, as it fades to a dirty white. Pistils out with catkins. Leaf, well apart, held nearly flat, in young state, claret red. Growth, summer shoots slender, long, densely covered with glandular hairs without down. This is not the Frizzled Filbert of Lindley, and its origin is not yet ascertained.

RED FILBERT. F., Aveline Rouge; G., Rote Lambert's Nusse. (Red-Skinned Filbert.) Nut resembles the White Filbert except for the red skin with which it is covered, and the darker foliage. Catkins, rather long, moderately stout, anthers pale

claret red, scale dull brown, not pointed. Catkins, latest of all. Flowers out before catkins. Very few catkins. Leaf, very dark green, surface flat, edge a little undulated. Growth, very distinct, long slender shoots, downy, very rare glandular hairs, young tips dark red brown. Origin, of great antiquity, known to Bauhin in 1623.

Red-Skinned Filbert : *see Red Filbert.*

Rote Lambert's Nüsse : *see Red Filbert.*

Weisse Lambert's Nüsse : *see White Filbert.*

WEBB'S PRIZE. Nut, long, large, very closely resembling Kent Cob, perhaps better in flavour. Catkins $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, rather thick, dirty yellow as Kent Filbert. Flowers a little after catkins, scale nearly yellow with slight dirty brown. Leaf, held flat, not very rugose. Shoots, strong, a little geniculate, downy and with many glandular hairs. Raised by Thos. Webb, of Calcott, Reading.

WHITE FILBERT. F., Aveline Blanche Longue ; G., Weisse Lamberts Nüsse. Husk, quite covering nut and much drawn in at the tip, covered with glandular hairs. Nut rather small, long narrow. Flavour, excellent. Fertility, rather irregular, due perhaps to lack of pollen, as a remedy interplant with Bergeri. Catkins, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, moderately thick, rather open, i.e., scales far apart. Scales, dull green giving a dirty appearance. Pistils out often before catkins. Leaf, pale green, round, tip down-curved, margin a little waved, young leaves slightly brown-red. Compact grower. Growth, strong, slender shoots, densely covered glandular hairs. In many seasons the pistils expand before the catkins, for this reason the early-flowering Bergeri is recommended. Origin, this is one of the oldest of Filberts which has been grown for several centuries. It is known to botanists as *Corylus tubulosa alba*.

Wunder von Bolwiller : *see Merveille von Bolwiller.*

WALNUTS.

Bijous: *see Giant.*

CHABERTE. Large, evenly oval, surface rather smooth, always firmly sealed, shell thick. Nut, large, of good flavour. A French variety much grown in the walnut districts of the Midi both on the valleys and the foothills. It starts late into flower. This has been distributed in England for some years, but I have no reports as to its success or otherwise. Propagated towards the end of the eighteenth century by a M. Chabert of the Dept. of Isère, France.

COMMON WALNUT. As this is raised from seed, great variation is found, from small fruits the size of Cob Nuts to the average large variety, and the thickness of the shell and time of ripening also cover a wide range. The principal varieties recorded by French authors are as follows:—Thin-shelled, Rostrata (beaked), Praecox (early), Tardive (late), Mésenge (Tom-Tit—as the thin shell allows this bird to penetrate the shell), Racemosa, in which the fruits are in bunches like grapes. These characters can be noted in seedlings raised in this country.

FERTILIS. (Praeparturiens.) *Meilleur Fruits*, 274. Nut, small to medium, fair flavour. Growth, very dwarf, fruiting when quite young and suitable for cultivation as a bush. It comes fairly true from seed. Found in a bed of seedlings by M. Louis Chatenay about 1830, introduced in 1837.

FRANQUETTE. Large, elliptical, rounded at base and with a short point at summit, shell fairly thick. Flavour, very good. Flowers, late. A seedling found

by M. Franquet near to Notre Dame de l'Osier, Isère, France.

Gemeine Pferdnuss: *see Giant.*

GIANT WALNUT. *Meilleur Fruits*, 270. F., a Bijoux; G., Gemeine Pferdnuss. Nut, very large and coarsely rugose. Shell, often thin. Flesh, good when eaten direct from the tree, but quickly decaying. Makes a very tall tree and comes fairly true from seed so far as size is concerned, but varying considerably in the thickness of the shell. This has been known for a long period and is more a curiosity than of any real utility owing to its very short season.

MAYETTE. Fairly large, round, tapering a little to a slightly pointed apex. Shell, moderately thick, flavour good. Known for over a century in the Dept. of Isère, France, and named after a M. Mayet.

Praeparturiens: *see Fertilis.*

QUINCES.

APPLE SHAPED. Round, fairly large, outline rather uneven, eye deeply sunk. Flesh, golden-yellow, of excellent flavour when cooked. Leaves, heart-shaped, greyish-green. One of the oldest varieties, still one of the best for all round purposes.

BERECZKI. Very large, pear-shaped, golden-yellow. Flesh, very fragrant, rather more tender than many. Leaves, very large, dark, thick. Growth, very vigorous, fruiting when only two years old. A very fine fruit, larger than the Portugal. The flowers are very fine, in fact it deserves culture as an ornamental tree. Has been grown in the Balkans for a long period. This is very like Vranja and may probably be identical but I have not grown it long enough to be certain. Named after Bereczki, the eminent Hungarian Pomologist.

LESCOVATZ. Very large, roundish oval, more apple than pear-shape. Colour, golden-yellow. Eye, in a wide deep ribbed basin. Stem, stout in a wide uneven cavity. Growth, vigorous. Leaves, large, very dark, thick. One of the Balkan Quinces which have not been long enough in this country to speak very definitely about. It is apparently very fruitful and quite the largest "Apple" shaped variety I have seen. Named after the Serbian town Lescovatz.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC. Fairly large, pyriform, even, eye, in an even basin. Stem, stout, generally on level. Colour, bright golden-yellow, skin, smooth. Leaves,

broad, large, dark. Flowers, very large. Growth, vigorous. Origin, uncertain. Found in Connecticut about 1880, and named after the Rev. W. Meech, a well-known American Amateur of Quinces. Remarkable for its early and continued fertility.

PEAR SHAPED. Medium, pyriform, rather uneven in shape. Eye sunk in a ribbed irregular basin. Stem, stout, fairly long. Dull golden-yellow. Flavour, good, rather acid. Leaves, medium, heart-shaped. Growth, vigorous. One of the most commonly grown varieties of great antiquity. Fruit comes of good size if the tree is pruned and looked after, but small and hard on uncultivated trees.

PORTUGAL. Large, oval-oblong, much pinched in at eye which is not deep but surrounded by large knobs. Light orange, ripening early. Leaves, very large and thick, dark green. Growth, very vigorous, not very fertile. The first giant form cultivated in this country. It was imported by Tradescant for Lord Burleigh in 1611.

VRANJA : *see under Bereczeki.*

RASPBERRIES.

THE nomenclature of the older Raspberries is confused and owing to the lack of accurate descriptions made at the time of introduction it is often difficult to decide what the original variety actually was. In a few cases I have given the original description rather than include a variety of doubtful authenticity. The work now being done at Malling Research Station by Mr. Norman Grubb should in a few years clear up many of these difficulties.

RED RASPBERRIES.

AMELIORÉE DE CONGY. Fruit medium, roundish conical, drupes rather large, flavour very sweet and good, pedicel downy with few thorns. Season, mid to late. Leaves, large, flat (i.e. not rugose) edges down-curved, tip leaves yellow. Canes smooth, thorns dark, remarkably short, but conspicuous. Canes in winter, olive-brown, nearly smooth, short jointed. Quite a distinct variety.

Bath's Perfection : *see Marlborough.*

BLACK ANTWERP. Fruit large, roundish conical, dark red. Season, late. Pedicels thorny. Leaves, medium, leaflets usually three, well spaced, down curled, tip leaves red. Canes slender, drooping, glabrous, dark purplish-red with numerous strong down-curved thorns which are coloured as stem. Canes in winter,

dark purplish-red, thorns as in summer. A weak spreading grower. This is occasionally grown commercially but its lack of vigour makes it undesirable in dry soils. An old variety probably dating from early in the last century.

BAUMFORTH'S SEEDLING. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1880, p. 185. Fruit large, round, large drupes, a little acid, ripening successively, remarkably prolific, pedicel with numerous curved thorns. Leaves, large, dark green, rather bullate, distinctly down folded, leaflets overlap. Canes very vigorous, stout and straight, few down-curved thorns which are the same colour as the cane. In winter, golden brown with slight red tinge, stout and straight, bud very small, away. Internodes remarkably short. Raised by Mr. John Baumforth, of Pontefract, from a seed of Northumberland Fillbasket. Introduced in 1880. A very vigorous grower, doing well on light soils. This is I think, the same as Mr. Grubb's Baumforth A.

BOUNTIFUL. (Laxton's Bountiful.) Fruit, medium, conical, a little rounded. Colour, rather light, sweet. Fertility, good. Leaves, large, pale green-grey, flat or nearly so, rugose. Canes, stout, smooth, stiff and straight, red, thorns dark, rather numerous. Raised and introduced by Messrs. Laxton. A new variety which promises well but has not yet been fully tested.

DEVON. Fruit, fairly large, conical with a tendency to oblong, rather late. Colour, medium red, fairly solid. Fertility, good. Leaf, broad, rugose, held out tips and edges curving downwards. Cane in summer, light red, smooth, thorn same colour, geniculate. Winter canes golden-brown, straight, with a very few short thorns, growing very tall. Grows extremely strong in moist soils, though like most Raspberries, one finds it occasionally doing the reverse. Raised by Mr. Pyne, of Topsham, and introduced in 1904.

FASTOLF. Fruit, large, round, conical and blunt ended, drupes very large, pedicel thornless. Flavour, sweet and rich. Canes, very strong, thorns red. Leaves, large and broad, texture thick. Origin, raised by Col. Lucas, of Filby House, Yarmouth, about 1825. The true stock of Fastolf is apparently almost extinct. I have not been able to procure it. The above is compiled from plate and description which were published at the time of the introduction of this fruit.

GOLIATH. Fruit rather small, roundish, mid-season. Leaves, large, round, held flat, coarse appearance. Canes very stout, in winter chestnut brown, straight, thorns rather numerous, fairly long, slender. A very poor variety which should now be discarded.

HERBERT. Fruit round, size medium, pale red, pedicels nearly smooth, flavour fair. Leaves held out, little down-curved, very rugose, tips remarkably brown red. Canes, upright, few distinct thorns, cane colour, which is a reddish-brown. Raised from a chance seedling at Ottawa about 1901, by Mr. R. B. White. This may be worth testing further as its bright fruit is very attractive, its flavour is not equal to our best. Evidently a *strigosus* derivative.

HORNET. Fruit rather large, roundish, oval, blunt tip, drupes large. Core, long and pointed, sweet. Footstalk, nearly thornless, downy. Canes, medium size, smooth, few slender bristles, in winter purplish-brown. Leaves, rather large, rugose, a little down-curved, grey-green. Origin, raised by a gardener named Hornet at Bagnolet, France, about 1850 (?) This variety was largely cultivated at Montreuil in the last part of the nineteenth century. This is the Hornet A. of the Malling trials and which I think correct, as it agrees closely with the early descriptions given in French papers.

Laxton's Bountiful : see *Bountiful*.

MARLBOROUGH. (Bath's Perfection, Perfection.) Fruit medium, round, light red, flavour moderate. Leaves, dark metallic green, held nearly flat. Canes, straight, very stiff, bright red, almost thornless. Winter, colour very bright purplish-red, most conspicuous in the mass. Remarkably prolific on some soils and much grown for market, but its susceptibility to die back is apparently increasing. Raised by Mr. A. T. Caywood of Marlboro', New York, and introduced in 1884. Perfection is the name by which it is usually known in England.

MITCHELL'S SEEDLING. Medium, conical or round conical, bright colour. Flesh, moderately firm, good flavour. Leaves, large, rather coarsely rugose, pale green, held nearly flat, edges down curled. Summer canes stout, upright, thorns dark, smooth. Canes, light golden-brown, nearly smooth. A variety much grown at Blairgowrie, distinct from the varieties in my collection.

NORWICH WONDER. Early, large, conical, very large and handsome, drupes large, flavour very good, early. Leaves, dark green, extremely rugose, down curved like Superlative, leaflets usually three. Petiole, short and stout. Canes, very stout, thorns numerous, dark red, markedly downy. Winter canes, dark brown. Rather subject to Mosaic disease but worth retaining for its excellent flavour.

PARK LANE. Mid-season, fruit very large, round, large drupes. Flesh, rather soft, very sweet and rich. Leaves, moderately large, held flat, light green. Canes, very downy, covered with thin bristly spines of same colour as cane. Very freely produced. Winter canes, ashy grey, stout, slightly geniculate. Thorns, very numerous, slender, almost bristles. Buds, very small, much away. Raised by Mr. Pyne, of Topsham. A delicious garden fruit, too soft for market. It has a bad habit of not breaking well.

Perfection : *see Marlborough.*

PROFUSION. Medium, round, rather dark, drupes medium. The down on the fruit consists of long scattered hairs. Calyx lobes, short and thick, reflexed. Flavour, very good. Leaves, fairly large, broad, rugose, edges down-curved. Canes moderately stout, light purple-red. Thorns, same colour. Winter canes, dark brownish-purple, stout, fairly straight, thorns small and short, rather numerous. Raised by Mr. J. B. Brooks, of Ryarsh, near Maidstone, and introduced by Messrs. Bunyard.

PYLATE. Medium, second early, conical, light red, pedicel very long, flavour very good. Leaves, very distinct, long oval leaflets, pale yellow-green, held out flat, tips down hanging. Canes, very stout and straight, thorns few, red. Winter canes, light golden-brown, very tall, smooth, or a very few thorns. Internodes, short. Origin, found growing wild by Monsieur Pylate Chevallier, of Bagnolet, France, about 1860. A most distinct and interesting variety. Its general appearance suggests that it is a hybrid with some other species of *Rubus*.

READER'S PERFECTION. Fruit medium, conical, rather soft. Colour, dull red. Leaves, fairly large, broad, rather pale yellowish-green, tips grey-green. Canes, tall, stout, smooth, a few stout down curved thorns, dilated at base. In winter light chestnut-brown. A variety grown near Maidstone and apparently distinct.

RED ANTWERP. Fruit large, conical, dull red, drupes medium. Flavour, rich and sweet, early. Leaves, large, slightly rugose, plaited, irregularly serrate, dark green. Canes, strong and long, yellowish-green, slightly glaucous, covered below with dark brown short bristles which decrease in quantity upwards. Early in the autumn the leaves change colour and become entirely brown sooner than those of most others. Origin,

Brookshaw describes this in his *Pomona Britannica* (1812) "as a new variety" raised by Cornwall of Barnet, who gave it its name from growing as large as the White Antwerp. It is mentioned by Forsyth in 1802. There is much confusion as to this variety and I therefore quote Lindley's description. He distinguishes it from the Barnet by its short thorns or bristles and its lighter coloured fruit. It is also a rounder fruit.

RED CROSS. Mid-season, large, conical, drupes rather small. Colour, bright, flavour good, acid. Leaves held out, tips down curled, very broad and rugose, central leaflets often jointed to the two below. Canes few, downy, thorns stem colour, stout. In winter, dull blackish-purple, thorns fairly numerous, thin, down-curved, growing medium height and fairly straight. Raised and introduced by Mr. Pyne, of Topsham, Devon, and introduced in 1917. A very promising variety. Its acidity makes it desirable for jam and culinary purposes generally.

ROYAL. Very large, conical, drupes large, deep red colour. Flavour, good, sweet. Leaves, rather large, very coarse and rugose, down-folded. Cane, very stout and straight, few produced, smooth, dark purple, thorns very few, dark. In winter dark purplish-brown, almost smooth. Raised by Mr. Pyne, of Topsham, Devon. First fruited in 1908, introduced in 1913. The largest fruit grown. Crops very well when established, but makes but little cane.

SEMPER FIDELIS. Fruit medium, round to oval, drupes large, very downy, rather dark in colour, firm, very sharp flavour, keeping its shape when cooked. Season, late. Canes, moderate height, rather slender, long jointed; the dark thorns show up markedly when growing. In winter, colour red-brown, thorns few and scattered, blunt and rather short. Canes freely produced. Leaves, pale greyish-green, leaflets well apart, held out, tips grey. Origin, introduced by Messrs. Carter, of Keighley, Yorks., probably about

1885. A very distinct variety, its light aspect and grey-green colour are remarkable. Its acidity and firmness make it popular with jam boilers.

SUPERLATIVE. Medium size, conical, rather dark in colour, drupes medium, calyx deeply sunk. Flavour, good, flesh firm. Great cropper. Leaves coarse, very much curled downwards as if attacked by aphids. Canes few. Summer, smooth, turning purple, thorns few, dark. Winter, reddish-brown, stout, straight, nearly smooth. Origin, raised by Mr. Merryfield, of Walderham Gardens, Dover, about 1877, and introduced by Messrs. Bunyard in 1888. Lacks vigour on many soils but where it will grow well it is still one of the leading varieties. The stock has, I think, been allowed to run down owing to propagation from plants affected with mosaic disease.

YELLOW RASPBERRIES.

AMBER QUEEN. (Harraway's Amber Queen). Fruit rather large, orange with red tinge, pedicel with curved thorns. Flavour, good. Leaves, large, very rugose, overlapping leaflets usually in sixes, petiole very stout, greyish-blue. Canes moderately thorny, dilated at base, down-curved; in winter, ashy brown. Raised by Mr. Harraway, of Warminster, and introduced about 1920.

FRANK MONCREIFF. Yellow, fruit, fairly large, pointed oval, clear yellow, not turning red, fruiting in dense bunches. Leaf, fairly large, bullate, cupped. Canes, golden brown, thorns short, dilated at base, fairly numerous. The winter colour serves alone to distinguish this from other yellow varieties.

GOLDEN DROP. Fruit round, even, turning a golden yellow with pinkish tinge. Flavour good, sweet. Rather early ripening.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Fruit small, pale golden yellow. Flavour, fair. Leaves, small, light green, down-curved. Canes very short, thorns numerous. A very dwarf and inferior variety which should be discarded.

GUINEA. Fruit large, rather late, conical, clear yellow without any pink tinge. Leaves, pale, very much down-curved. Canes, nearly smooth, a few small curved thorns. Winter canes nearly smooth, greyish-brown, faintly golden brown at tip. Origin, introduced by Messrs. Bunyard in 1899. This has greatly deteriorated from its former vigour and can no longer be recommended. Yellow Superlative though raised independently is identical.

Harraway's Amber Queen : *see Amber Queen.*

QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Fruit, large, creamy yellow, no red tinge, very large drupes. Leaves, very down-curved like Superlative. Canes, medium, few down-curved thorns and bristles. In winter, silvery-grey, slight brown tinge. Origin, raised by Messrs. Veitch (Superlative \times *Rubus laciniatus*). Introduced in 1903. This is very subject to mosaic and as the fruit also has a habit of crumbling when gathered, it cannot be recommended.

YELLOW ANTWERP. *Hooker*, 37. (White Antwerp). Fruit, rather large, round, rich yellow, rather small drupes, flavour good. Leaves, medium, pale grey-green, down-curved. Canes with rather few thorns, down-curved and inclined to darken. In winter brownish yellow. Origin, said to have been received in England by Lord Middleton from the Governor of Antwerp, who procured it from Hungary. Probably introduced to commerce in this country by Messrs. Maddock, of Walworth about 1800 (?) There is great difficulty in deciding what is the original Yellow Antwerp, but I rely on Hooker's careful drawing made soon after its introduction.

White Antwerp : *see Yellow Antwerp.*

WHITE MAGNUM BONUM. Round to conical, a true golden yellow without any red tinge. Rachis with curved thorns. Leaves very distinct, medium size, flat, i.e., not rugose, down hanging. Canes covered with soft bristles (like Park Lane) and small glandular hairs and faint down. In winter a light golden brown. It is with some hesitation that I name this variety but I received it as such from several sources and finding no early description of Magnum Bonum I have decided to do so. There is no other white variety in my collection with the distinct bristly canes except Golden Queen, which is a dwarf form of this.

Yellow Superlative : *see under Guinea.*

AUTUMNAL RASPBERRIES.

THESE are mainly a very distinct group having large flat leaves and making a great quantity of cane. They are now discovered to be genetically distinct from the summer fruiting kinds. Queen Alexandra is of the usual summer type with autumnal fruiting habit.

BELLE DE FONTENAY. Fruit very large, round, drupes enormous, dark purplish-red. Leaves, very dark green, held out flat, leaflets overlap. Canes remarkably short, glabrous, green in summer with numerous small dark red thorns, extremely short. Raised and introduced before 1860 by Armand Gontier père, Nurseryman at Fontenay les Roses, Paris. Has been in this country since 1863. Not very attractive as the colour of the fruit is so dark. Belle d'Orleans from several sources is the same variety as above.

Belle d'Orleans: *see Belle de Fontenay.*

FELDBRUNNEN PERPETUAL. Fruit large, round, drupes large. Colour, rather dark, very freely produced. Leaves, large, very rugose, round, held out nearly flat. Canes, stout, short, thorns few, in winter ashy brown. Found by Lt. Stolberg-Feldbrunnen at Osterode, in a plantation of Perpetual de Billiard, about 1896. Of the Fontenay type and not better with me.

HAILSHAM. (Hailsham Berry). Fruit, large, round, drupes large. Season, late. Leaves, very large, pale, held out flat. Canes, medium height, straight, thorns very few, in winter dull brown. Raised by

Mr. Dann, of Hailsham, Sussex. This makes a superabundance of new cane and requires to be constantly thinned to get large fruit.

LLOYD GEORGE. Fruit, large, conical, rather dark red. Flavour, good. Leaves, large, leaflets broad, overlapping, dark green, held flat. Canes, light greyish-brown, many short thorns, growing tall, buds small, away. Found in a wood and introduced by Mr. Kettle, of Corfe Castle. A very prolific and profitable variety. A certain exuberance of habit requires checking by the removal of superfluous canes. For poor sandy soils it is certainly one of the best.

NOVEMBER ABUNDANCE. Fruit medium, round, rather dark in colour, drupes very large. Flavour fairly sweet and very juicy. Leaves very rugose, held out flat, tips down-curved. Canes, medium, stout, short internodes. Winter canes pale yellow-brown, thorns fine, down-curved, not numerous. Raised by Messrs. Veitch (Catawissa \times Superlative) introduced about 1902. A useful variety but making a good deal of cane.

PERPETUELLE DE BILLIARD. *Rev. Hort.*, 1906, p. 160. Red, fruit large, round, very large drupes, fairly sweet. Leaves large, flat and rigid. Canes long, thorns very numerous. Raised from Belle d'Orleans by M. Billiard of Fontenay les Roses, before 1870, and introduced by Jamain. A very vigorous grower but for quality there are better.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA. Fruit, medium size, round, freely produced in bunches, very sweet for an autumnal variety. Leaves, medium size, down-curved. Canes, medium height, rather slender, thorns few, down-curved, in winter ashy brown. Raised by Mr. Allan, of Gunton Park Garden, and introduced in about 1907. This is one of the best of the autumnal varieties, not making too much cane and sweeter than any of its class.

SURPRISE D'AUTOMNE. Yellow, fruit roundish oval, large, pale golden-yellow. Sweet and of good flavour. Leaves pale, leaflets pointed, oval. Canes fairly vigorous, thorns few, slender, cane colour in winter greenish-brown. Raised and introduced by Mm. Simon Louis Frères, of Metz, in 1865. Quite the most productive of the autumnal varieties.

HEYTOR. Fruit fairly large, oval or round, drupes very large. Flavour, good. Canes, strong, covered with fine bristles. In winter, dull purplish brown. Leaves fairly large, a little down-curved. Introduced by Mr. Pyne, of Topsham, and named after a famous Tor on Dartmoor. A very promising variety which does not make too much cane as do many autumnal varieties.

STRAWBERRIES.

ALAKE. Mid-season, very large, wedge-shaped and often ribbed. Colour, dark scarlet. Flesh, deep red. Flavour, good, late. Growth, moderate. Leaves, large, dark and leathery, upfolded. Raised by Messrs. Veitch (Frogmore Late Pine × Veitch's Perfection) and introduced in 1904.

ALPHONSE XIII. Autumnal, large to very large, heart-shaped, even. Colour, bright scarlet, seeds prominent. Flesh, firm, pale rose, juicy and sweet. Season, autumnal. Fertility, few fruits produced per plant, but of very large size. Origin, raised by Messrs. Vilmorin (Royal Sovereign × Dr. Morère), introduced about 1905.

ALPINE. *Decaisne*. F., Des Alpes. Small, dark red. Flesh, yellowish-white, firm. Flavour, delicious, *sui generis*. Seeds, slightly embedded. Leaves, small, leaflets, oval, deeply rugose and serrate. This is the well-known Alpine Strawberry, which besides being a desirable fruit in itself is of great interest as the probable parent of our autumnal fruiting varieties.

ANANAS. *Decaisne*. (Pineapple.) Fruit, medium, oblate, tapering most to tip. Colour, pale pink. Seeds, few, embedded, calyx long, clasping the fruit on surface, pedicel thickens as it reaches the fruit. Flesh, white, slightly pink at surface, hollow, rather acid but a distinct pine flavour. Season, rather late. Leaves, very large, leaflets, oval, dark green, very boldy serrate, leaf stalks with ascending hairs. Flowers, very large, petals often seven. Origin, this variety is of great historic interest and is probably a seedling from the original Chili Strawberry introduced

by Frezier into France in 1712. It was the mainstay of French commercial culture until the introduction of Keen's Seedling and Downton in the early nineteenth century. It was first described by Miller in 1760, and was introduced into England about that time as the Pine or Surinam strawberry. Of no value for culture in these days. The Pineapple of Messrs. Laxton is distinct.

Ananas Blanc : *see White Pine.*

APRIKOSE. Medium, a compressed oval, almost top-shaped. Colour, dark purplish-red, seeds prominent, neck smooth. Flesh, solid, red, with a rich musky taste, not much resembling Apricot flavour. Leaves, very deeply cut and hautbois like, most distinct. Flowers, small, standing well out, equal to leaves. Makes a good strong plant. Its curious faint Hautbois flavour is appreciated by some.

Atkinson's Scarlet : *see Grove End Scarlet.*

AUGUSTE NICAISE. Large, round and even, neck smooth, calyx reflexed. Colour, bright scarlet. Flesh, red, a little orange tinted. Flavour, very rich and aromatic, maintaining this when forced. Leaves, large, leaflets broad, habit compact. A variety now superseded for outside culture, but still valuable as a second early for forcing.

Barnes' Large White : *see Bicton Pine.*

BEDFORD CHAMPION. Very large, roundish-conical. Colour, bright scarlet. Flesh, white at centre. Flavour, sweet and a little musky. Growth, very vigorous, foliage very dark and leathery. Origin, raised by Messrs. Laxton from a seedling (Scarlet Queen \times John Ruskin crossed with another unnamed seedling from Noble \times Sir Joseph Paxton.) Introduced 1904.

BELLE DE MEAUX. *R.H.*, 1885, 228. Alpine, autumnal. Small, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide by 1 inch long, pointed

oval, markedly flattened at end, calyx small, edges upturned. Colour, dark scarlet, seeds small, prominent. Flesh, pink, firm, of a delicious and distinctive flavour. Leaves, few, rather pale green, leaflets apart, coarsely serrate. Flowers, medium, petals five, colour often rose pink. Season, late; extremely productive. Origin, raised by M. Edouard Lefort from a seed of General Chanzy, and introduced about 1885. Quite one of the best flavoured autumnal Alpines. A larger form of this named Belle de Meaux Améliorée was introduced by Lefort in 1892.

BICTON PINE. *Decaisne*. F., Blanche de Barnes (Barnes' Large White). Large, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, obovate, ending in a square tip, seeds fairly numerous, slightly embedded. Colour, pale greenish-white, calyx clasping, segments narrow. Flesh, white, a little hollow, very juicy, sub-acid, perfumed. Season, mid. General habit, compact. Leaves, medium, rather dark, leaflets not overlapping, rather sharply serrate, almost smooth above, stalk slightly hairy, short. Flowers, medium, petals five. Origin, raised (?) by Mr. J. Barnes about 1847. A variety now probably seldom grown, but of note in its day.

BLACK PRINCE. *Decaisne*, VII., 19. (Wilmot's Black Imperial). Small, nearly round, of a dark crimson colour and a peculiarly shining surface, seeds slightly embedded. Flesh, deep scarlet, solid and of excellent flavour, sepals spreading. Leaves, small, few, on thin stems, colour dark. Habit, dwarf. Flowers small. Season, very early, quite one of the earliest of all. Origin, raised by Mr. John Wilmot, of Isleworth, in 1822, from a seed of Keen's Imperial. A very delicious fruit, not having the acidity of the larger sorts, and making delicious jam of a deep red colour. Every lover of strawberries should include this in his collection. Forces well.

BLACK ROSEBERRY. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, I., 20. Medium, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, 1 inch deep, round, a little

obovate, neck smooth as in Hautbois, calyx small, incurved. Colour, dark shining purplish-red, seeds embedded slightly. Flesh, dark blackish-red, solid, juicy and of distinct flavour. Leaves, dark green, round, coarsely serrate, medium, hairy above, leaf stalk fairly long, hairy. Origin, this was sent to the R.H.S. gardens by John Williams, of Pitmaston, and said to be a cross of Rosebery with the Early Pitmaston Black.

Blanche de Barnes : *see Bicton Pine*.

BOUNTIFUL. Medium to fairly large, roundish-conical. Colour, deep red, shining. Flesh, pale, moderately firm, flavour good. Growth, very vigorous, making a large plant. Leaves, large, leathery, dark, shining. Raised and introduced by Messrs. Laxton Bros.

BRITISH QUEEN. Large, mid-season, long wedge-shaped, calyx large. Colour, orange-scarlet, seeds small, prominent. Flesh, pale pink to white, firm, sweet and with fine flavour. Leaves, pale green, glaucous. Flowers, large. Origin, raised by Mr. Myatt about 1840. An old variety still notable for quality, but difficult of culture. It does well on chalk subsoils.

Capron Common : *see Hautbois*.

Carolina : *see Old Pine*.

CHILI. *Decaisne*, VII., 17. (*Chiloensis*). Large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, round pointed, calyx irregular, very long. Colour, pale pink, seeds brown, rather prominent. Flesh, white, mealy, slight acid, no aroma. Leaves, large, lax, rather pale, very downy, very coarsely serrate, leaf stalk very downy. Flowers, rather large, six or seven petals. Origin, this is a variety of *Fragaria Chiloensis* of the botanists, and the variety brought by Frezier to France about

1702. It has been the parent of many of our modern strawberries. Louis Gauthier is a close reproduction.

Chiloensis : *see Chili.*

Common Hautbois : *see Hautbois.*

CONNOISSEUR. Early, fairly large, usually conical. Colour, scarlet, flesh pink with faint yellow tinge, flavour good. Growth, moderate, fertile. Leaves, large, light in colour, upfolded. Raised by Messrs. Laxton, recommended by them as a second early forcing variety.

COUNTESS. Mid-season, large, oblong wedge-shaped. Colour, deep shining scarlet to a dark claret red, seeds small. Flesh, red to white in centre. Flavour, excellent. Growth, compact. Flowers, small, beyond leaves. Leaves, pea green, on short stems, leaflets apart. Raised by Dr. Roden. For long one of the main varieties.

Des Alpes : *see Alpine.*

Des Alpes sans filets : *see Gaillon.*

Des Bois : *see Wood Strawberry.*

DR. HOGG. *Bull. d'Arb.*, 1873, 8. Large, long and flattened wedge shape, calyx. Colour, pale scarlet, seeds prominent. Flesh, white, firm, delicious pine flavour. Flowers, very white. Leaves, upfolded, rather scanty. Origin, raised by Samuel Bradley, of Elton Mauve Gardens, Nottingham, and introduced in 1866. Still the best flavoured in cultivation and worth every effort to bring it to perfection. A rather heavy soil seems to suit it, and a heavy mulch to preserve from summer droughts. Close planting also is often successful, combined with rich feeding.

DR. MORÈRE. *Bull. d'Arb.*, 1880, 8. Very large, often $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, round to oblate,

calyx spreading and twisted. Colour, deep scarlet, seeds prominent. Flesh, firm, a little fibrous, with a cavity in the largest fruit, sweet and moderate flavour. Leaves, dark, leaflets, round oval, coarsely serrate. Flowers, large. Season, mid; moderately fertile. Origin, raised by M. Berger in 1867 and introduced by M. Durand in 1871. Largely grown for market in France on account of its firmness. So far trials in this country have not shown it equal to our present varieties.

DOWNTON. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, II., 52. Medium, shape variable, usually an even oval or slightly wedge-shaped. Colour, rather dark scarlet. Flesh, scarlet, firm. Flavour excellent, seeds rather prominent, calyx medium, usually reflexed and twisted. Leaves large, leaflets oval, tapering much to stem, apart, rather light in colour, very coarsely serrate. Fertility, very good. Season, late. Origin, raised by Thos. Andrew Knight from Knight's Large Scarlet, pollinated by the Old Black, and introduced in 1919.

Early Scarlet: *see* *Virginian*.

EDWARD LEFORT. Medium, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, remarkably elongated oval, resembling a falling drop of water, neck smooth, seeds few, embedded. Colour, deep scarlet, rather dark, calyx very twisted and irregular. Flesh, scarlet, firm, solid, very highly flavoured. Leaves, large, dark. Very hardy and vigorous. Origin, raised by M. E. Lefort.

ELEANOR. *Decaisne*. Large, long conical, seeds large, well embedded. Calyx, horizontal or upright, in a slight depression. Colour, rich scarlet. Flesh, red outside, becoming white in centre, which is slightly hollow, very sweet and juicy. Season, late; very fertile. Leaves, rather small, leaflets well apart, a little upfolded, glaucous green, serrations wide and shallow on short wiry footstalks. Flowers, medium,

petals five or six. Origin, raised by Mr. Myatt in 1847. This is still grown, and is a fine compact and hardy variety, the fruit being borne well away from the leaves.

ELTON. *Decaïsne*. (Elton Pine.) Fairly large, usually of an even conical shape, calyx clasping. Colour, rich scarlet, becoming darker when very ripe, seeds small, lightly embedded. Flesh, bright red, without cavity, firm, sweet and of high flavour. Season, late. Leaves, medium, bluish green, leaflets not overlapping, smooth above, finely serrate, leaf stalk densely hairy. Flowers, rather small, petals five. Origin, raised by T. A. Knight in 1827. This was a standard variety even up to the early years of this century, and it has still many good points. The plant is leafy and compact.

Elton Pine : *see Elton*.

FILBERT PINE. Medium, long pointed. Colour, scarlet with orange shade. Flesh, white, firm, with a rich pine flavour. Leaves, dull green, few and small, sharply serrate. Origin, raised by Myatt in 1852. Now little grown.

FILLBASKET. Mid-season, large, conical to wedge-shaped. Colour, shining scarlet, seeds slightly embedded. Flesh, firm, very sweet and fairly good flavour. Very prolific. Leaves on shortish stems, upfolded. Flowers, medium, late, greenish, much shorter than leaves. Origin, raised and introduced by Messrs. Laxton in 1898 (Royal Sovereign \times Latest of All). A very fertile variety of good constitution. There is another variety of this name raised by Nicholson in 1852.

FROGMORE LATE PINE. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1862-3, 172. Large, usually conical wedge-shaped. Colour, scarlet. Flesh, nearly white, very firm, sweet and perfumed. Season, late. Leaves, small, dark, scantily produced, leaflets round. Origin, an old sort not often

grown now, raised at Frogmore Gardens, Windsor, about 1858.

GAILLON. (Alpes sans filets.) Autumnal Alpine. This is merely a form of the Alpine, which does not produce runners. It was formerly used largely for edgings, but its small fertility has led to its discontinuance. Seedlings from Alpine varieties often give a small number of runnerless varieties. Origin, raised from seeds of the Common Alpine Strawberry in 1819 by M. le Baude, Conservator of Forests, at Gaillon, France.

GAILLON AMELIORÉE. *Meilleurs Fruits*. Autumnal Alpine. Medium, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep, round, oval, a little square at end. Calyx, spreading. Colour, dark red, seeds prominent. Flesh, salmon pink, sweet and perfumed. Season, June to October. Origin, an enlarged form of the old Gaillon obtained by M. Lapierre and introduced in 1899. Like its progenitor it makes no runners and is used for edgings.

Garibaldi: *see Vicomtesse de Thury*.

GEMMA. Autumnal, large. Colour, pale rose, autumnal fruits nearly white. Flavour, very sweet and perfumed. Very vigorous and prolific. Origin, introduced by M. Bruant of Poitiers in 1906.

GIVON'S PROLIFIC. Large, even conical. Colour, rather dark red. Flesh, firm. Season, late. Leaves, large, dark glaucous green, leaflets round, overlapping, down-folded. Origin, raised by Mr. Peters of Givons Gardens, Leatherhead, from Waterloo \times Latest of All. Introduced in 1901. Makes a compact plant. Quite one of the best of late sorts, has now become a standard variety.

GEORGE MONRO. Medium to fairly large. Colour, bright red. Flesh, moderately firm, good flavour. Extraordinarily prolific and the smaller fruits swell up

well. Origin, shown by H. Staples, Swanley, Kent (Sir Chas. Napier \times Royal Sovereign). Similar to Royal Sovereign. Said to force with a minimum of heat.

GOLIATH. (Kitley's Goliath.) Large, conical, or wedge. Colour, vermillion, seeds embedded. Flesh, firm, solid, white, flavour fair. Vigorous and fertile. Leaves, rather small, shallow serrate. Season, mid. Origin, raised by Mr. Kitley about 1830.

GROVE END SCARLET. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, I., 8. (Atkinson's scarlet.) Medium, 1 inch wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep, markedly oblate, outline rather uneven. Colour, light scarlet, seeds deeply embedded, wide apart, calyx reflexed. Flesh, light red, firm, briskly flavoured, travelling well. Leaves, light green, rather small, leaflets oval, broadly serrate, slightly hairy above, leaf stalk long, nearly smooth. Season, early. Flowers, large, opening early. Origin, raised by Mr. William Atkinson at Grove End, Marylebone, in 1820, and first shown in 1822. Now but little grown, it was successfully forced in the early days of its existence.

HAUTBOIS. *Poiteau*, II., pl. 15. F., Capron Common. (Common Hautbois.) Rather small, oval, tapering to stem. Colour, dark purplish-red. Flesh, pale pink to red, juicy and sweet, with pronounced musky flavour, seeds on surface or very slightly buried. Sepals, small, standing up. Leaves, moderately large. Leaflets oval, stem with few scattered hairs. Flowers, very small, and the sexes are separate in this variety, requiring a selection of male and female plants to ensure fructification. Season, mid. Origin, this is the *Fragaria elatior* of the botanists, and a native of Europe. Its name Hautbois may be perhaps derived from the fact that its fruits stand up stiffly above the foliage, the "high wood" strawberry, fruits of *F. vesca*, the Wood Strawberry, being found on the ground, the "low wood" Strawberry.

HIBBERD'S GEORGE V. Rather late, fruits large, conical to cockscomb in shape. Colour, bright shining scarlet, flesh, firm. Flavour, very good. Leaves, very coarsely serrate, down-curved. Origin, raised by and introduced by Mr. Hibberd. A fine late variety of good constitution. Quite distinct from Laxton's George Vth.

JEANNE D'ARC. *Rev. H.*, 1898, 156. Autumnal, medium, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by 1 inch, rounded oblate, calyx small, clasping. Colour, bright scarlet, seeds, slightly embedded. Leaves, rather large, leaflets overlapping, widely serrate. Flowers, small, petals five. Season, autumnal, and the early runners flower the same year. Origin, raised by M. Edouard Lefort from seeds of St. Joseph. Now superseded both for size and flavour.

KING OF THE EARLIES. *Fl. and Pom.*, 1883, 137. Rather small, 1 inch wide by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep, conical. Colour, dark crimson, seeds small, slightly embedded, calyx small, spreading. Flesh, red, but white at centre, solid. Flavour, good, sweet and rich with slight Hautbois flavour. Season, very early. Leaves, small, dark, leaflets apart. Origin, raised by Mr. Laxton, from Vicomtesse de Thury, pollinated by Black Prince, introduced in 1888. A good early fruit of Black Prince style, still worthy of a place as a first early.

KEEN'S SEEDLING. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, II., 91. Large, oblate and even. Colour, rich crimson, seeds slightly embedded, sepals usually reflexed. Flesh, rather firm, red, paling to centre, flavour fair, very juicy with faint pine flavour. Leaves, very large, held well up, dark green, leaflets round, broadly serrate. Flowers, large. Season, mid. Origin, raised by Mr. Michael Keens, of Isleworth, and first exhibited in 1821. Its large size and constitution created some excitement at the time of its introduction, and it was probably the ancestor of most of our modern fruits. It is still cultivated.

Kitley's Goliath : *see Goliath*.

LA CONSTANTE. *Bull. d'Arbor.*, 1873, pl. 8. Fairly large, regularly conical. Colour, bright shining red, seeds permanent, mid-season. Flesh, pale pink, solid, very melting and delicious Hautbois flavour. Growth, compact; very hardy and prolific. Origin, raised by M. de Jonghe, of Brussels, and introduced in 1854. Very similar to St. Joseph.

LA GROSSE SUCRÉE. Large, long conical. Colour, bright shining red, seeds a little prominent. Flesh, pale pink, melting and sweet, a cavity in the centre. Season, rather late. Leaves, short, dark, very hairy below. Origin, raised by M. de Jonghe, about 1854. A very finely flavoured fruit still worthy of cultivation.

LA PRODUCTIVE. Autumnal, medium, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$, lop-sided, with smooth neck, calyx irregular in a slight cavity. Colour, bright red, seeds prominent. Flesh, pale red, juicy and sweet. Leaves, dark green, leaflets often four or five, on long stalks. Season, continual, flowering very early. Origin, raised by Messrs. Vil-morin in 1898 (St. Joseph \times Edouard Lefort). A distinct variety, but now rather left behind by such sorts as St. Fiacre.

LAXTONIAN. Mid-season, large, generally conical and of good shape. Colour, rich scarlet, shining, not turning dull after picking. Flesh, orange-red, firm. Flavour, good. Leaves, dark, upfolded; very fertile. Origin, raised by Messrs. Laxton (Royal Sovereign \times Louis Gauthier) and introduced in 1916. A very fine variety of good constitution.

LAXTON'S GEORGE V. Large, oval to oblong, seeds embedded deeply. Colour, rich scarlet and flesh orange-red throughout. Flavour, good. Season, early. Constitution good. Leaves, large, drooping, sharply serrate. Flowers, large, spreading. Origin, raised

by Messrs. Laxton (Royal Sovereign \times Louis Gauthier) and introduced in 1911. A very good variety forcing well and just before Royal Sovereign outside.

LAXTON'S LATEST. Very large, conical to wedge shaped. Colour, deep shining crimson. Flesh, red throughout, firm. Flavour, rich and sweet. Season, very late, after Waterloo. Leaves, very coarsely serrate, dark and coarse. Flowers, very greenish, straggling. Dwarf habit. Origin, raised by Messrs. Laxton from Latest of All and an unnamed seedling, introduced in 1904.

LEADER. (Kentish Favourite.) Second early, large, cockscomb and wedge-shaped. Colour, deep scarlet. Flesh, pink, sweet, firm, not much flavour. Leaves, medium size, pale, twisted and curled. Vigour, moderate only, fertile. Raised by Messrs. Laxton's and introduced in 1895. At one time grown for market rather largely but it has rather fallen from favour.

LITTLE SCARLET. Very small, round. Colour, light red. Flesh, light red throughout, a little acid but fragrant. Moderate bearer. Leaves, pale, down-curved. Flowers, very numerous, held well up. This is probably the Old Scarlet much grown one hundred years ago. It is still valuable for preserving on account of its acidity and colour and its capacity of retaining its shape.

LOUIS GAUTHIER. Very large, oblate. Colour, pale pink or white on unexposed side. Flesh, nearly white, a little mealy. Flavour, brisk, with a distinct pine flavour. Extra prolific. Leaves, greyish-green, sharply serrate. Flowers, large, spreading beyond leaves. Origin, raised by M. Louis Gauthier of Caen, France (Belle de Meaux \times Marguerite Lebreton), and introduced in 1896. This much resembles the original Chili Pine, and is liked by some. A few added to the ordinary jam strawberries noticeably improve the flavour.

MME. KOOI. Enormous. Colour, light red. Flesh, coarse and mealy, hollow, rather acid and flavourless. Cropping powers extraordinary. Leaves, enormous, the largest of all Strawberries, dark, down-curved and coarsely serrate. Of Dutch recent origin. This is now grown for market by some. Has all the good qualities except flavour and refinement.

MME. LOUIS BOTTERO. *Rev. H.*, 1906, 145 (fig. only). Medium to large, wedge-shaped and ribbed. Colour, bright shining red, seeds yellow, prominent. Flesh, rose, white in centre, solid. Flavour, very good, sub acid. Season, very early. Leaves, large, leaflets tapering to base, coarsely serrate. Fertility, good, hardy. Origin, raised at the Orphanage of Chambéry by M. Louis Bottero, head gardener there, from St. Joseph. From its earliness this variety deserves trial in this country.

MERVEILLE DE BON SECOURS. Summer and autumnal, large, round and even. Colour, red, flesh paler. Flavour, extremely good. Leaves, dark green. Origin, raised by Messrs. Vilmorin (Saint Antoine de Padoue × La Perle), introduced in 1911. This is a delicious fruit, very vigorous and productive and by some very highly esteemed for flavour. If the summer flowers are removed the autumnal crop is improved.

MERVEILLE DE FRANCE. Fig. *R.H.*, 1910, 575. Oblate, large at first, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, 1 inch deep, but later fruits often very small. Colour, scarlet, seeds prominent. Flesh, firm, pale pink. Leaves, dark green, large down-curved. Flowers, spreading, covered by leaves. Of extraordinary vigour, as many as 300 fruits are recorded from one plant. Origin, raised by M. Louis Gauthier of Caen (St. Antoine de Padoue × Louis Gauthier). This is now surpassed by St. Fiacre.

MILLET. *R.H.*, 1905, 44. (Quatre Saisons Millet.) Alpine, large, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, oval or wedge-shape, calyx vertical on surface. Colour, light

red, seeds prominent. Flesh, pale red, white centre, sweet and richly perfumed, travelling well. Leaves, yellowish, fairly large, boldly serrate. Season, mid. Origin, raised by M. Millet from the Reine de Quatre Saisons and introduced about 1905. Perhaps the best of the alpine autumnal fruiting varieties.

NOBLE. *Bull. d'Arb.*, 1895, 225. Large, wedge-shaped, conical, very large. Colour, bright red. Flesh, pale, rather soft, pleasantly flavoured. Season, early. Leaves, pale green, leaflets round. Growth, vigorous, rather compact. Origin, raised by Mr. Laxton from Forman's Excelsior (pollen parent probably Sharpless), introduced in 1884. Retained its colour best of all in a cooking trial made by Dr. Jung at Geisenheim in 1911.

OLD PINE. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, I., 47. (Carolina, Scarlet Pine.) Large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, oboval, smooth at neck. Colour, bright scarlet, seeds embedded in large cavities, calyx reflexed and twisted, very leafy. Flesh, pale red, rich and juicy, often a little hollow. Leaves, blackish-green, leaflets obovate, coarsely serrate, nearly smooth above. Runners, reddish, at first ascending. Season, rather late. Fertility, good. An old variety, very popular in the early nineteenth century. When well grown the fruits often became wedge-shaped or cockscombed. Now little grown, but occasionally one hears of it being still cultivated.

Old Scarlet : *see Virginian*.

PÊCHE DE JUIN. *Fig. R.H.*, 1901, 144. Summer, medium, round, or oblong-pointed, calyx leafy, upright and twisted. Colour, scarlet, seeds embedded, wide apart. Flesh, pink, white towards centre, highly perfumed. Leaves, rather large, leaflets overlapping, broadly serrate. Flowers, large, petals overlapping. Season, late. Raised by Messrs. Vilmorin and introduced about 1901.

Pineapple : *see Ananas.*

PLYMOUTH. *Poiteau*, II., pl. 9. This curious fruit has no horticultural value, and is only mentioned here as it has occasionally been found in gardens. The sepals and pistils are all more or less reverted to leaves and produce a remarkable appearance. It has been known since the early seventeenth century, and full particulars and an excellent drawing can be found in *Poiteau's* work above referred to.

PRESIDENT. *Decaisne*. Large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, oval-conical, calyx clasping. Colour, scarlet, seeds small, embedded. Flesh, red at surface, white within, slightly hollow, very juicy. Flavour, sub acid and pleasantly perfumed. Season, mid. Leaves, medium, leaflets, apart, slightly upfolded and held up, stalk downy. Flowers, rather small, held up. Origin, raised (or introduced) in 1862 by Mr. Green. A handsome fruit still cultivated, forcing well.

PROLIFIC HAUTOBOIS. *Lind. Pom. Brit.*, I., 31. Rather small, 1 inch wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, oval to pointed oval, neck smooth. Colour, pale claret red, seeds only slightly embedded, calyx small, erect on surface. Flesh, solid, with the distinct musky Hautbois flavour. Season, mid; prolific. Leaves, rather small, leaflets oblong, a little upfolded, rugose, serrations acute, pale green, leaf stalks long, slender, hairy. An old variety of which the origin is unknown, but most probably one of the early garden forms of *F. elatior*. This often bears a good second crop in September.

Quatre Saisons à fruit Blanc : *see White Alpine.*

Quatre Saisons Améliorée : *see Reine des Quatre Saisons.*

Quatre Saisons Millet : *see Millet.*

REINE D'AOUT. Fig. *R.H.*, 1907, 433. Rather small, round to oval, calyx clasping in a slight cavity. Colour, bright scarlet, seeds prominent. Flesh, firm, rose colour, pleasantly acid. Leaves, rather small. Flowers, small. Season, August. Origin, raised by Messrs. Vilmorin in 1898 (Dr. Morère × St. Joseph). It is of compact dwarf habit and flowers expand all together, not successively as many varieties.

REINE DES QUATRE SAISONS. (Quatre Saisons Améliorée.) Autumnal, Alpine. Large, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide by 1 inch long, pointed oval, calyx spreading. Colour, pale red, seeds a little prominent. Flesh, white with faint rose tinge, juicy, sweet and deliciously perfumed. Leaves, small, pale green, finely serrate, held up. Flowers, medium, not taller than leaves. Season, June to October. Origin, raised by M. Gauthier, of Paris, about 1850. An amateur's fruit, too tender for market, but *facile princeps* in flavour.

REWARD. Mid-season, very large, conical and wedge shaped. Colour, deep red. Flesh, firm. Origin, raised by Messrs. Laxton (Royal Sovereign × British Queen) and introduced in 1904.

ROSEBERRY. *Trans. R.H.S.*, II., 380. Small, oboval, distinctly necked, calyx rather large, held out, markedly hairy. Colour, dark red with a slight purplish-tinge, seeds almost on surface. Flesh, red at surface, white at centre, solid, sweet, little flavour. Season, early and continuing long. Leaves, small, very dark glaucous green, leaflets oval, little unfolded and twisted, hairy above, sharply serrate. Flowers, medium, petals five. Habit, very dwarf. Origin, raised about 1808, in the garden of Mr. Robert Davidson, of Aberdeen, and named from the circumstance that the original plant was discovered under a rose tree. Introduced by Messrs. Cadenhead. An old variety of note in its day, and its successional habit of fruiting might still draw attention to it.

ROYAL HAUTOBOIS. *Poiteau*, II., 16. Small, nearly round. Colour, very dark claret red, seeds on surface, prominent, a smooth neck, calyx erect. Flesh, white or pale red, flavour peculiarly musky and much appreciated by some palates. Leaves, light green, small, leaflets, diamond-shaped, long and acutely serrate and plicate, stem slightly downy. This variety being hermaphrodite, unlike the other varieties of Hautbois, makes it valuable. It is the best variety of the Hautbois, as its stalks are rigid and hold the fruit well off the ground. There are one or two other forms of Hautbois, as the Apricot and Raspberry, the latter having the seeds embedded.

ROYAL SOVEREIGN. Large, even conical or larger fruits, wedge-shaped. Colour, bright scarlet, shining, seeds embedded. Flesh, pale, firm, fair flavour. Season, early. Very hardy and prolific. Leaves, standing up above flowers, greyish-green, sharply serrate, down-curved. Origin, raised by Messrs. Laxton (Noble \times King of the Earlies) and introduced in 1892. It soon became one of the leading market sorts and remains so.

ST. ANTOINE DE PADOUE. *R. H.*, 1900, fig., Autumnal, medium, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep, markedly oblate, calyx clasping. Colour, bright red, seeds prominent. Flesh, salmon red under skin, sweet and pleasantly flavoured. Leaves, large, dark green, down-curved, erect, on short stems. Flowers, medium, shorter than leaves. Season, autumn and successive flowering. Origin, raised by the Abbe Thivolet in 1896, and introduced in 1899 by Messrs. Vilmorin, of Paris. Of interest as the first improvement on St. Joseph and for some time undoubtedly the best of its class.

ST. FIACRE. Autumnal, medium, oblate. Colour, deep red, seeds rather prominent. Summer fruiting, mid-season, autumnal in September and October. Flesh, firm, salmon-red, slightly acid and aromatic. Leaves, very dark glaucous green. Plant dwarf,

vigorous and healthy. Origin, raised by Mm. Vilmorin, at Verrieres, in 1903. (St. Antoine de Padoue \times Louis Gauthier.) Named after the Gardeners Patron Saint. This is in my opinion quite the best all round autumnal variety and can be allowed to carry a summer crop without detriment to the autumnal one.

SAINT JOSEPH. *R.H.*, 1897, 572. Autumnal, medium, round or slightly oval, calyx clasping. Colour, light red, seeds slightly embedded. Flesh, rose, juicy and moderately aromatic. Leaves, light green, rather narrow. Flowers, medium. Season, June to November. Fertile and compact in habit. Origin, raised by the Abbe Thivolet in 1893, and introduced in 1894. Of interest as the first of the large fruited autumnals of satisfactory flavour.

Scarlet Pine : *see Old Pine.*

SINGLE LEAVED. *Poiteau*, II., pl. 4. This is a form of the common wood Strawberry (*F. vesca*) which has appeared several times among seedlings. Its characteristic is that the three leaflets are replaced by one. It is occasionally seen in gardens, but does not always preserve its type, often running to two and three leaves. The earliest record is in a Holbein picture at Munich. Duchesne found it among his seedlings in 1761. Of no horticultural value.

SIR JOSEPH PAXTON. *Decaisne*. Fairly large, usually evenly conical, early fruits a little wedged, calyx in a cavity, outspreading. Colour, bright scarlet, but turning dark claret when fully ripe, seeds fairly prominent. Flesh, red at surface, white within, often hollow, flavour good. Leaves, medium, light green, leaflets obovate, apart, sharply serrate, smooth above. Flowers, medium, spreading, as long as leaves. Vigour and fertility good. Origin, raised by Mr. Bradley in 1862. This variety owes its great market popularity to the fact that it colours very early before the fruit is ripe and thus travels well. In this stage

it is acid and flavourless, but when really ripe and dark claret red, it is rich and perfumed.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG. Medium to large, early, nearly round. Colour, scarlet, flesh pale. Flavour, rather distinct and good. Leaves, scanty on long stems, upward cupped, light in colour, broadly serrate. Flowers, large, spreading. Origin, raised by Messrs. Laxton's and introduced in 1919. The flavour of this variety is attractive.

SIR HARRY. *Decaisne.* Large, round or slightly wedge-shaped, calyx in a deep cavity, upright. Colour, scarlet, seeds slightly embedded. Flesh, red, white at centre, succulent, of exquisite flavour. Season, early. Leaves, medium, light green, leaflets oval, down cupped, very coarsely serrate. Flowers, large, seven to eight petals. Very fertile and vigorous, but short-lived and wintering badly. Origin, raised at Edgbaston by Mr. R. Underhill about 1853. (Keen's Seedling \times British Queen). A variety of great fame in its days, now seldom grown.

STIRLING CASTLE PINE. *Decaisne.* Medium, even conical, seeds slightly embedded. Flesh, pink, white at centre, firm and of good flavour, travelling well. Season, rather late. Growth, good, hardy. Leaves, medium size, glaucous green, sharply serrate. Origin, raised at Stirling Castle, Scotland, in 1848. A valuable fruit which ripens over a long period, very good for jam and bottling.

THE BEDFORD. Large, mid-season, round. Colour, bright scarlet. Flesh, white, soft. Flavour, fair. Leaves, few, pale green, leaflets apart. Flowers, very small, greenish, beyond leaves. Introduced by Messrs. Laxton (Dr. Hogg \times Sir Chas. Napier). Not good enough to retain, much too soft.

THE DUKE. Large, early, wedge-shaped to conical. Colour, bright shining scarlet. Flesh, pale, firm,

moderate flavour. Very prolific and vigorous. Producing but few small fruit. Leaves, large, dark, held flat, very deeply serrate. Flowers, medium, rather greenish. A very promising market variety, of good constitution and habit. Often slightly before Royal Sovereign. Raised by Messrs. Laxton and introduced in 1919.

THE EARL. Large, cockscomb and wedge shaped. Colour, scarlet. Flesh, pink, firm. Flavour, moderate. Fertility, good. Leaves, large, down-curved, leaflets apart. Flowers, rather small, shorter than leaves. Origin, raised by Messrs. Laxton (Waterloo × Royal Sovereign) and introduced in 1912. Makes a compact, large plant. Has not fulfilled its raisers' hopes as an improved Vicomtesse de Thury.

THE QUEEN. Early to mid-season. Fairly large, blunt rounded wedge-shaped. Colour, pale scarlet, seeds embedded. Flesh, pale scarlet, very sweet and of fair flavour. Very prolific. Leaves, numerous, very large, upfolded and twisted, looking rather unhealthy. Flowers on shorter stems than leaves. Origin, raised by Messrs. Laxton (Waterloo × Queen of Denmark) and introduced in 1912.

TIT BIT. Medium size, oval to wedge-shaped. Colour, brilliant scarlet. Flavour, very rich and sweet, flesh pale. Flower stems very short, well protected by large leaves, which are pea green, coarsely serrate and down-curved. Origin, raised by Messrs. Laxton, and introduced in 1919. Of excellent flavour in a good Strawberry season.

TWENTIETH CENTURY. Enormous, cockscomb fruits often being 3 inches wide by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Colour, bright scarlet, shining, seeds deeply embedded. Flesh, deep red, flavour moderate. Leaves, large pale green. Flowers on short stems under foliage. Compact plant. Raised by Mr. W. D. Vizard, and introduced

by Messrs. Stokes. A variety of immense cropping powers and makes much runner.

UTILITY. Large, broadly round, a little ribbed. Season, late. Leaves, much upfolded and twisted. Flowers, small, shorter than leaves. Raised and introduced by Messrs. Laxton.

VEITCH'S PERFECTION. Colour, very dark purplish-red. Leaves (B. Queen type). Origin, raised by Messrs. Veitch (British Queen \times Waterloo) and introduced in 1896. Has inherited the "difficult" nature of British Queen and therefore now seldom grown.

Vicomtesse : *see Vicomtesse de Thury.*

VICOMTESSE DE THURY. (Garibaldi, Vicomtesse.) Medium, round or slightly flattened. Mid-season. Colour, dark scarlet, calyx small, incurved. Flesh, firm, nearly white, very sweet and well flavoured. Leaves, large, yellowish-green, shining, leaflets round. Flowers, under leaves, rather spreading. Dwarf habit, very hardy and prolific. Origin, probably raised by M. Denis Graindorge and introduced as Prince Imperial in 1856, but later named after the President of the French Horticultural Society. Lambertye, however, attributes it to Messrs. Jamin & Durand in 1849. Thrives on a damp stiff soil.

VIRGINIAN. *Poiteau*, II., pl. 20. (Old Scarlet, Early Scarlet.) Rather small, quite round. Colour, bright scarlet. Flesh, pale red, flavour distinct, seeds large, set well apart, embedded. Sepals, a little away from fruit, turning red. Leaves, large, leaflets tapering to petiole, glaucous green above, long and sharp serrations. Flowers, medium. Season, early June. Very good grower and fertile. Origin, this is the *Fraisier Virginiana* of the botanists, which was known in Europe in 1624, and has probably played an important part in the origin of our cultivated varieties. There are

apparently two forms, one with medium sized flowers as above, and another in which the petals are very much reduced without affecting however the size of the fruit. Its earliness probably introduced an earlier season in European Strawberries, it ripening fifteen days earlier than known in Duhamel's day.

WATERLOO. Late. Very large, usually cockscomb. Colour, very dark purplish red, the darkest of all the large fruited varieties. Flesh, red, firm, very delicious musky flavour when fully ripe. Leaves, small, dark, up-cupped. Flowers on long stems, spreading, petals greenish. Raised by Mr. Bone, and introduced in 1885. A very valuable fruit, standing the drought well. Makes very few runners.

WHITE ALPINE. F., Quatre Saisons à fruit Blanc. Medium, rounded-oval, calyx erect. Colour, yellowish-white, seeds prominent, yellow. Flesh, creamy white, juicy and most delicious. Leaves, pale green, sharply serrate. Flowers, small, petals well apart. Season, throughout the summer and autumn. An old French variety valuable for the amateur who appreciates its delicate flavour. A handful in a gallon of ordinary Strawberries for jam-making noticeably improve the flavour.

WHITE PINE. *Decaïsne.* F., Ananas Blanc. Fairly large, markedly oblate, tapering to point, neck smooth. Colour, greenish-white with an occasional pale pink flush, seeds small, wide apart, slightly embedded, calyx set on a slight cushion, erect, segments very narrow and twisted. Flesh, greenish-white, slightly hollow, very juicy, not very sweet, with the characteristic pine flavour. Season, mid to late. Leaves, medium, leaflets small, round, just overlapping, shallow rounded serrations, stalks hairy, a little red, thin. Flowers, medium, petals five. This form of the Pine is now rarely seen, but is occasionally found in old gardens. It is easily distinguished from the Ananas by its paler fruit and smaller flowers.

Wilmot's Black Imperial : *see Black Prince.*

WOOD STRAWBERRY. *Poiteau*, II., pl. 1. F., Des Bois. Very small, variable in shape from conical to round and oblong. Colour, bright scarlet. Flesh, flesh-pale, fairly sweet and delicately scented, seeds numerous on surface, sepals standing up. Leaves, small, pale yellowish-green, deeply serrate. Flowers, small, petals well apart. Season, June. This is the common wild Strawberry, *Fragaria vesca*, and though not considered of horticultural value by most it is very delicious and if cultivated in the garden produces larger fruit by reason of absence of competition of other plants. Those to whom the cultivated Strawberries are debarred for rheumatic reasons should try this and the Alpine varieties.

